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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both HOUSES of *Parliament*, on Thursday *the Twenty-seventh Day of* May, 1756.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER so long and unwearied Application to the Publick Business, it is reasonable that I should give you some Recess. I must, at the same Time, return you My hearty Thanks for the vigorous and effectual Support you have given Me, in maintaining that just and national Cause, in which I am engaged.

The Injuries and Hostilities, which have been for some Time committed by the *French* against My Dominions and Subjects, are now followed by the actual Invasion of the Island of *Minorca*; which stands guarantied to Me by all the great Powers of *Europe*, and in particular by the *French* King. I have therefore found Myself obliged, in Vindication of the Honour of My Crown, and of the Rights of My People, to declare War in Form against *France*. I rely on the Divine Protection, and the vigorous Assistance of My faithful Subjects, in so just a Cause.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you My hearty Thanks for the Readiness and Dispatch with which you have granted Me such large Supplies. You may depend on their being strictly applied to the good Purposes, for which they were given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Nothing has given Me more inward Satisfaction, than the Confidence which you repose in Me. It is the most acceptable Return you could make to Me; and you may be assured, shall be made use of only for your Good. The Preservation of your Religion, Liberties, and Independency, is, and always shall be, My great Aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves.

Then the Lord Chancellor, having received Directions from His Majesty, said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT *is His Majesty's Pleasure, That both Houses of Parliament should forthwith severally adjourn themselves to* Friday *the Eighteenth Day of* June *next.*

Marseilles, April 28. The Lady of the Commander of the English Garrison in Citadella was taken by the French in her Phaeton, with her Chamber-maid, just as she was under the Gate of the Town going away.

Leghorn, April 24. The War between the Tunisians and Algerines is suspended on account of the Plague raging at Algiers.

Petersburgh, April 27. Her Imperial Majesty's Fleet is ordered to be fitted out for immediate Service. It is said, that if England shall want the Assistance of our Troops that are in her Pay, they will be carried directly to Great-Britain by Sea.

Versailles, May 13. Sunday arrived an Express from M. de Vergennes, the King's Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, with Advice that the Grand Signior had given Orders for forming a considerable Camp on the Frontiers of his Empire.

Paris A-la-Main, May 14. The different Accounts received this Week from Minorca advise, that the Duke de Richelieu had received a Reinforcement of seven Battalions; that almost all the different Forts in the Island had surrender'd; and that they were still employed in the Siege of Fort St. Philip.

Amsterdam, May 16. We have Advice that sixteen Men of War, belonging to Sweden and Denmark, and some Frigates, have joined near Elsineur, and that the Admirals of the two Nations have received Orders from their respective Courts to draw Lots, when they come to a certain Latitude, which shall command in Chief the combined Fleet. It is reported that these Ships are all double manned. Their Destination is variously talked of. Some pretend that they are designed to hinder the Transporting of any Russian Troops to Great-Britain. Others say that this Squadron is only intended to protect the Navigation of the two Crowns.

Paris, May 10. As the Court does not yet judge it proper to publish what has been done at Minorca since the Landing of our Troops, the Public knows nothing of what passes in that Island but from private Letters, which don't even agree in the Particulars we are most concerned to know. Some say that the Trenches were opened the 22d in the Night before St. Philip's Fort; others make it two Days later; and there are some which affirm that our Troops had not yet broke Ground on the 27th, by reason of the Badness of the Roads, which had prevented the coming up of the Artillery and other Things necessary in the Operations of a Siege. All that we positively know, is, that our Troops were in Possession of the Town of Mahon.

A Camp is to be formed immediately at Boulogne, in order to cover the French Works for repairing the Harbour of Dunkirk.

From the Utrecht Gazette.

London. We hear that the principal Operation of the French this Year will be the Repairing of the Harbour of Dunkirk, and rendering it capable of containing their largest Fleets.

Paris, May 14. The Report of the Trenches being opened before St. Philip the 24th of last Month was premature, and we learn by a Courier which the Duke de Richelieu dispatched from thence the 29th, they had that Day only begun to make their Approaches; that the necessary Preparations for the Siege took up a deal of Time, and particularly that the bringing up the Artillery was attended with extreme Difficulties, neither Horses nor Carts being to be found in the Island, and being obliged as they advanced to repair the Roads which the English had broke up; that they were likewise obliged to use all their Art to cover the Men as they worked, in a Country where they can dig but two Feet before they come to the Rock; and, in short, if Credit may be given to several Letters that have been received by different Channels, the Trenches were not opened the 30th. We learn by the Courier abovementioned, that M. de la Galissoniere, instead of going to meet Admiral Byng, had contented himself with lying before Port-mahon, and posting his Ships in such a Manner, as to prevent the Enemy from giving any Assistance to the Besieged.

We learn from Rochefort, that the Hardi Man of War, which was lately sunk there, in order to prevent her being burnt, is weighed up again, and is fitting out, in order to join M. de la Mothe's Squadron at Brest. Some Ships have been taken from this Squadron to reinforce that of the Marquis de Conflans, which is actually composed of Twenty-two Ships of the Line, Twelve Frigates, Twenty Fireships, and Twelve Bomb-Vessels.

They write from L'Orient, that the Duke d'Aiguillon has ordered two Batteries to be erected to defend the Entrance of that Harbour, and render it inaccessible to the Enemy. The three East-Indiamen which sailed from thence some Time ago, were obliged by contrary Winds to put back again; and it is now said, that the Court has sent Orders to stop their Sailing; from whence it is inferred, that the King may possibly take all the Ships belonging to the India Company into his Service. In this Case it is thought his Majesty will grant the Captains Commissions as Captains of Frigates in the Royal Navy, and that the other Officers will be put upon the Marine Establishment.

Hague, May 21. Letters from several foreign Ministers at the Court of Madrid express great Impatience to hear the Issue of the French Expedition against Minorca. They all agree, that whatever it be, his Catholick Majesty will continue to observe a strict Neutrality. Some of these Letters, however, insinuate that Permission hath been given to the French to make the Island of Majorca their Place of Rendezvous.

Many People affirm, that there is great Reason to think the French Troops assembled in Flanders will not remain inactive, and that the King will put himself at their Head when he comes to Compeigne. This News gives great Uneasiness, especially when we consider the Indifference with which all these Measures are beheld at Brussels: It likewise renews the Apprehensions of those who still insist that a new Alliance is contracted between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles. Whatever be in this, the Netherlands are quite open, and there is nothing to hinder the March of the French.

LONDON.

May 15. Tuesday a Message was sent by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, signifying, "That his Majesty being desirous to be prepared against all Attempts and Designs whatsoever that may be formed by his Enemies in the present critical Conjuncture, and considering that sudden Emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost Importance, and be attended with the most pernicious Consequences, if proper Means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; his Majesty hoped that he shall be enabled by his Parliament to concert and take such Measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any Enterprizes or Designs of his Enemies, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require." For which Message both Houses voted a dutiful and loyal Address.

May 20. We hear that his Majesty is to reserve one Half of all French Captures already made, or that shall be made; which will be laid out in Premiums to such as shall take French Ships of War, at so much per Gun, and so much per Head on board the Enemy.

Ten 20 Gun Ships have been launched at the private Yards in the River within a Fortnight, for the Service of his Majesty.

The several Captains of Ships belonging to Admiral Hawke's Squadron, lately arrived at Portsmouth, have received Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to go on board their respective Ships at an Hour's Notice.

It is said that Admiral Anson will set out in a few Days for Portsmouth, to take upon him the Command of a Fleet, and conduct an important Expedition.

Last Week a great many Pieces of heavy Cannon were shipped for the Use of Tinmouth Fort.

We hear that a very large Quantity of Gunpowder, lately purchased in Holland, proved on Examination to be no better than Saw-dust. A seasonable Discovery, of the last Importance to Great-Britain.

Letters from Paris, dated the 15th Instant, pretend that a Courier arrived there the Night before from the Duke de Richelieu, with an Account that they had taken Fort Charles by Assault, and had put the Garrison to the Sword. [*This Fort is about* 400 *Yards distant from St. Philip's Fort, was furnished with* 22 *Guns, and garrisoned by about* 150 *Men*] but that the Roads had been so spoiled, it would be some Time before they could get up their Artillery, so did not expect to be Masters of St. Philip before the latter End of the Month, and then probably not without the Loss of a great Number of Men.

The Master of a Ship, who left Boulogne last Monday Morning, says, that the common Report there was, that the French Troops landed at Minorca were attacked with a bloody Flux.

Monday Night Col. Philips set off with 200 Miners and Bombardiers (all riding Post) for Plymouth, to embark for the Mediterranean.

We hear his Majesty has received Dispatches both from Admiral Byng and General Blakeney, the former from Gibraltar, of the 25th of April; that he was taking in fresh Water, and should sail for Portmahon the 27th, where he hoped to arrive the 29th, and that he was joined by Commodore Edgecumbe, and some more Ships. General Blakeney writes, of the same Date, that the French had not then got up their Cannon and Artillery; that the Roads were so bad, it would take them a considerable Time to get them up; that the Place was Bomb Proof; that he had Plenty of Provisions, and a good Garrison of 3500 Men; that the French were very sickly; and that he made no Doubt of holding out the Place.

The Duke de Richelieu has sent to the Governor of Majorca to desire Provisions from thence; but being refused, some French Ships were returned to Toulon for some, which we hope will be intercepted by Admiral Byng.

A Privateer is fitting out by the Merchants of Wareham in Dorsetshire, which is called the Shark, and carries 16 Carriage Guns (Nine Pounders) besides Swivels.

The People of the Island of Jersey have near 20 stout Privateers ready to put to Sea.

The King of Portugal is building a magnificent Palace all of Wood.

May 22. Some more Sloops of War are ordered to be built in the private Yards in the River with all Expedition.

On Thursday Night the Hanoverian Forces arriv'd at Chatham.

The Commissioners for hearing and determining Prize Causes will begin to sit next Week, so that the French Prizes will be condemned in a few Days.

May 25. Letters from Leghorn, dated the 7th Instant, advise, that the Master of a Vessel arrived there in twenty Days from Gibraltar, reported, that Admiral Byng had dispatched a Sloop to the Governor, to desire that the Regiment which he was to take on board might be ready upon his Arrival. It is added, that the Master of a Swedish Vessel, arrived at Leghorn, reported, that the French Fleet, consisting of 17 Sail, were waiting between Majorca and Minorca, to intercept Admiral Byng.

Several large Privateers are already fitting out at Bristol, some of which will very soon proceed on their Cruizes.

The Fortune, a French Snow, from St. Maloes, laden with Rosin, bound for Granville, is taken by the Lyme Sloop of War, and sent into Falmouth.

According to some Letters by Yesterday's Dutch and Flanders Mails, the Phœnix, Capt. Hervey, of 20 Guns; who belonged to Commodore Edgecumbe's Squadron, and was employed as an Advice Ship to different Ports, has been taken by some Ships of the Toulon Squadron.

From Havre-de-Grace we hear, that several Merchants and Traders there have subscribed large Sums of Money to arm all the Ships that can be procured to act against the English Merchantmen.

Last Saturday the Constant, Aust, arrived in the Downs from Riga, with Stores for Plymouth Yard. Capt. Aust reports, that he was chased last Friday an Hour and a Half off Dunkirk, by two French Dogger Privateers, and escaped them in a Fog.

Saturday last the Right Honourable the Lord Anson, and the other Lords of the Admiralty, went to Long-Reach, to give the necessary Directions for the Equipment of the Royal George, and afterwards dined with Sampson Gideon Esq; at his House near Erith.

Preparations are making at Woolwich for embarking a large Train of Artillery complete, together with a Detachment of the Train.

The Workmen are getting ready the Old Playhouse in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields with all Expedition, in order to make Barracks for 1400 Soldiers that are to be kept there. Provision is already made at Somerset House for 1500 Men, that are also to lie in Barracks there.

On Sunday Evening died Mr. Richards, Master of the Pennsylvania Coffee-House, in Birchin-Lane, which he had kept upwards of 30 Years, and by which he got a handsome Fortune. He has left Legacies to several of the publick Charities.

The Sum of 1,000,000 *l.* is to be raised for the Service of the present Year, either by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the first Aids to be granted the next Session of Parliament.

Since the Declaration of War a considerable Number of Sailors have enter'd voluntarily to serve on board his Majesty's Fleet.

We hear that an Order is sent to Portsmouth for some of the French Scalping-knives that were in the Ship taken by Captain Rowley, in order to be sent to our Ministers abroad, that the Princes at whose Courts they reside, may see what Instruments the *Most Christian King* puts into the Hands of his Friends to propagate Christianity.

May 27. Orders are given for holding the horses ready to draw a train of artillery from Woolwich.

The Namur, a new second rate of 90 guns, is commissioned at Chatham, and the command given to Capt. James Hobbs.

On tuesday sailed from Portsmouth the Prince George, Isis, Hampton-court, and Nassau men of war, with the outward-bound for the Streights.

Some

Some bomb Veſſels are ordered to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

New barracks are building on the Tower Wharff for the reception of more ſoldiers, to reinforce that garriſon.

Letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Falmouth, May 18.

" We are ſtill on our cruize off the Iſle of Baſs, where we have blocked up four French men of War, who (notwithſtanding all our endeavours to provoke or invite them out to face us) cannot be prevailed on to quit their hold-faſt, and try who are the beſt men."

Tueſday afternoon died of a fever, at his houſe in Chancery lane, the Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, for whom a patent was preparing to create him a Peer by the title of Lord Ryder, of Harrowby in Lincolnſhire.

The bill for a militia was rejected laſt Monday by an oppoſition of 53 againſt 27, but was not deſigned to be dropt, only ſuſpended till the ſitting of the parliament next November, againſt when, it was recommended to the members of both houſes, that the country gentlemens ſentiments ſhould be ſounded, and an effectual act enſue for that purpoſe.

We hear that his Majeſty will ſoon appoint a day of ſolemn faſting, in order to implore the bleſſing of heaven on the Britiſh arms.

A great number of Weſt-India merchants waited on the Lords of the Admiralty this day, in relation to the ſtationing more ſhips for the better ſecurity of their trade.

We hear that ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen, merchants and others intend to form a ſociety for cloathing and fitting out of boys, and alſo of young landmen, for the Navy, in ſuch a manner as will encourage them to offer their ſervice; and for this purpoſe ſuch of the ſubſcribers who are merchants, deſign, after the war is finiſhed, to give a preference in their ſervice, whenever any of their ſhips are fitting out and want men, to ſuch boys and young men who behave well, and become good ſeamen in the King's ſervice. It is imagined this will anſwer many excellent purpoſes worthy the zeal and benevolence of the ſubſcribers, and ſupport ſuch a ſpirit in the nation as the exigency of the times require. It is ſaid two hundred pounds and upwards were ſubſcribed the firſt day.

May 29. Letters from Italy adviſe, that the Genoeſe have ſigned a Treaty with the French to aſſiſt them as Auxiliaries, for which the latter have agreed to pay a Subſidy of 150,000 Livres per Month, and that the Genoeſe have already furniſhed the French with 2500 Sailors. Theſe Letters add, that Half the Garriſon of Genoa are to be French, commanded by their own Officers; that no Engliſh Ships are to be admitted into the Ports of that Republick; and further, that the French have declared they will ſecure Corſica to the Genoeſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated May 18.

"The Affairs that are at preſent on the Carpet at Stockholm are of ſuch a delicate Nature, that no Swede ventures to write about them to his Correſpondents abroad. There are Deſigns on Foot greatly to the Prejudice of the King's Prerogative, which is inſenſibly ſapped. His Majeſty himſelf ſeems to relent; but the Queen, a Siſter worthy of the King of Pruſſia, and her Brother's ſecond Self, hitherto ſteers the Bark with Firmneſs and Dignity."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated May 25.

" We have a Piece of agreeable News here, which gives us ſome Hopes of the Truth of what has been ſaid in the public Papers concerning Admiral Byng. The Maſter of a Sloop, belonging to this Port, came from Guernſey laſt Night, and ſays, There was a Boat came from St. Malo juſt as he ſailed, and gave an Account, that they had News there that Admiral Byng had an Engagement with the Toulon Squadron, and had taken ſome, and ſunk ſome; but farther Particulars they give us not."

By Letters from Berlin we have an Account, that the whole Sum due to the Proprietors of the Loans on the Silver Mines in Sileſia, with the Intereſt thereupon, is to be paid off by the End of June, by Direction of his Pruſſian Majeſty. On the other hand, an Account of the Loſs of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Subjects, by the Britiſh Ships taking their Merchantmen, is ſettling, in order that a due Satisfaction may be made for the ſame.

Dr. Pinfold, one of the Civilians at Doctors Commons, lately appointed by his Majeſty Governor of the Iſland of Barbados, in the Room of the Hon. Mr. Grenville, will embark in a few Days on board the Goſport Man of War for his Government.

This Morning the Maſter of an Engliſh Merchant Ship, that came from St. Malo with a French Paſs, reports, that it is rumoured there, that there has been an Action between Admiral Byng's Squadron and M. de la Galiſſoniere, and that ſeveral Capital French Ships have been ſunk.

Southampton, May 15. The Heſſians came in this Day at 12 o' Clock, with a fair Wind, and high Tide, all well; a Train, with 18 Pieces of Cannon, 3 Pounders, 1300 Horſes for the Train, and Officers. Their two Chief Generals are Princes of the Heſſian Family, and there are two other Princes Officers. The Officers came on Shore, but the Men do not land till To-morrow Morning. They all appeared in high Spirits, and ſeem to be extreme civilized clever Men.

Saliſbury, May 17. We have two Contractors here for the Government, who have undertaken to ſupply 10,000 Engliſh, and 10,000 Hanoverians and Heſſians with Corn and Bread.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, June 10.

The following Account we have from Cape Francois, That the undermentioned Veſſels, belonging to the French King, were at Anchor in that Harbour about ten Days ago, viz. One Ship of 74 Guns, two of 64, one of 54, and three Frigates. Further, there is another of 54 Guns, which lately was there, and now is cruizing off Hiſpaniola.

HALIFAX, July 3.

Laſt Saturday his Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, Capt. Rous, with the Baltimore Sloop of War, arrived here from the Squadron now cruizing off Louiſbourg, from whom we have Advice, that they had fell in with a French 50 Gun Ship, called the Rainbow, off Louiſbourg, to whom the Litchfield gave Chace, and, after a Kind of a running Engagement of near 7 Glaſſes, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike. We hear ſhe had on board upwards of 600 Men, about 70 of which were either killed or wounded during the Engagement, without the Loſs of one Man to the Litchfield: And on Tueſday laſt the Rainbow arrived here in a very ſhattered Condition.

Capt. Rous alſo fell in with a French Store-ſhip off Louiſbourg, which he took after a ſhort Engagement; her Cargo, we hear, conſiſts of 800 Barrels of Powder, 20 odd Cannon, 32 Pounders, and two Braſs 13 Inch Mortars, beſides Ball, Shells, and other warlike Stores, and a Quantity of Brandy, Wine, &c. She is eſteemed a very good Prize, and is daily expected here.

July 10. We hear that Commodore Spry, a little before taking the two Prizes mentioned in our laſt, taking the Advantage of a good Opportunity, with the Squadron under his Command, thought fit to pay our Neighbours of Louiſbourg a Viſit with his French Colours flying, which mightily pleaſed the Monſieurs, they expecting it had been their Fleet: Their Signs of Joy were plain enough to be perceived by the Diſplay of their Colours, and other Tokens of Satisfaction: The Commodore went ſo near as plainly to perceive, by the Help of Glaſſes, Numbers of People upon the Ramparts looking out to ſee them; but their Hopes being thus raiſed were as ſoon diſappointed, when they ſaw them put about and ſtrike their French Colours, at the ſame Time hoiſting Engliſh: This put them into great Confuſion, which might plainly be perceived by their running about upon the Ramparts, ſtriking their Colours, and firing ſome Shot after them, which however falling ſhort, the Commodore with his Squadron returned ſafe to their Station.

We hear there were at that Time but two Men of War in that Harbour.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Grafton, Commodore Holmes, and his Majeſty's Ship Nottingham, Captain Marſhall, ſail'd from this Place with a fair Wind, in order to join Commodore Spry with the Squadron cruizing off Louiſbourg. At their Departure they were complimented with the Diſcharge of the Cannon from the Batteries in the Town.

BOSTON, *July* 26.

By the Arrival of a Courier from Albany, we are informed, That the Provincial Army, commanded by General Winſlow, decamped from Half-Moon the 15th Inſtant, and had marched to Fort Hardy by the 18th, the great Number of Waggons, Carts, &c. which carried the Artillery, Proviſions, &c. obliging them to make eaſy Marches: The Army is to encamp for a few Days between the Forts Edward and William Henry, to favour the Conveyance of the Proviſions, &c. to the Lake; when this is effected they will proceed immediately upon Action; 2000 regular Troops are following them, to take Poſſeſſion of the Forts and Paſſes that our People leave: A Communication is to be kept open between them, that the Provincials may receive their Aſſiſtance if neceſſary. Our Army now conſiſts of upwards of 7000 effective Men, excluſive of the Regulars----A perfect Harmony at preſent prevails, and we doubt not the wiſe and prudent Behaviour of the Britiſh Officers will gain the Affections of the Americans, and greatly promote the Common Cauſe----the preſent Plan of Operations is generally approved----with our united Strength to act on the Side of Crown-Point. If that Fort, and the Paſs of Ticonderoga is gain'd, a Paſſage is gained to the Heart of Canada---- The Conduct of the Enemy laſt Year, ſhows the Senſe they have of the Importance of this Paſs.----Frontenack and Niagara were neglected, ſcarce any Forces were ſent there, while Baron Dieſkau, and the main Body of Regulars, Canadians and Indians, were turned this Way----If we ſucceed, the Communication with the great Lakes may be cut off, Du Queſne, Niagara and Frontenack falls of Courſe, and thoſe Waters may then be effectually ſecured to us, and the Indian Trade which flows through them----Our Proſpect is favourable----the Enemy not ſo numerous as expected, many of their Indians carried off by the Small-Pox laſt Year----but two Battalions of Regulars yet arrived----the Intelligence to be gained by the brave Capt. Rogers to be depended upon----An open War will now allow us full Scope----but favourable as the preſent Appearances are, the Scene may ſoon be changed---- and nothing can inſure us Succeſs, but that divine Aid which we have been in a publick and ſolemn Manner imploring.

By a Veſſel arrived laſt Week at Marblehead, from the Streights, we have the following Account from Barcelona, of May 11, viz. That the French landed at Minorca, in 80 Tranſports, 25000 Men (convoy'd by 19 Sail of the Line) commanded by the Duke de Richelieu, who, after his landing, ſent a Flag of Truce to General Blakeney, Commander in Chief of that Iſland, in order to demand Fort St. Philip's; but his Reply was, That he was now an old Man, and could not, by the Courſe of Nature, live much longer; and as he had already faithfully ſerved his Britannick Majeſty, he ſhould not deliver it up; and that if he ſhould be killed, he did not doubt of their finding his Second: That he (Blakeney) had already deſtroyed 2000 of the Enemy: That the Duke had ſent for a Reinforcement of 5000 Men: That Commodore Edgecumbe had been at Gibraltar, and clean'd, and had join'd the Admirals Byng and Weſt.----

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, dated June 23, 1756.

----" Yeſterday a Gentleman here received a Letter from a Maſter of a Ship arrived at Antigua, to this purpoſe.---The firſt of May I left Port-Mahon, which is beſieged by the French, with 19 Sail of Men of War, including Frigates, and they have landed 24,000 Men.---That off Cape Malaga he was brought to by a Squadron of Engliſh Men of War, conſiſting of 18 Sail, 16 of the Line, commanded by the Admirals Byng and Weſt; and that they had ſuch a ſtrong weſterly Wind, as that in a Day or two they muſt meet with the French."---

P. S. This Day, from Martineco, we have the Confirmation of the Siege of Port-Mahon, and they ſay themſelves they have loſt 4 Men of War, in an Engagement with the Engliſh Fleet.

By the Captain of a Scouting Party of ours we find, that the French have at their Camp at Fort Carolong, (alias Ticonderoga) 330 Tents, 70 Log Houſes, Forces at that Place and Crown-Point 3000, and more expected. This was not Capt. Rogers's Party.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 2.

On Monday the 26th of July laſt, the Right Honourable the Earl of LOUDON, General of all His Majeſty's Forces in North-America, was attended by the Speaker, and ſeveral Members of the General Aſſembly of this Colony, when the Speaker addreſſed his Lordſhip in the following Manner.

May it pleaſe your LORDSHIP,

WE are directed by the General Aſſembly of this His Majeſty's Colony, to wait on your Lordſhip with their Congratulations on your Lordſhip's ſafe and happy Arrival in America, and in their Name to thank your Lordſhip for engaging in a Service of ſuch Importance to His Majeſty's Honour, and the Security of His American Dominions.

Your Lordſhip's accepting this Service, to be executed at ſuch a Diſtance from your native Land, in a wild uninhabited Wilderneſs, is ſuch a ſignal Proof of your Lordſhip's Zeal for His Majeſty's Honour, and the Intereſt, Peace, and Safety of His American Subjects, as juſtly demand our moſt grateful Acknowledgments.

With the moſt perfect Confidence we rely on your Lordſhip's known Vigilance (under the Protection of divine Providence) for repairing thoſe Misfortunes, which have happened in theſe Parts, from the Attempts of a deceitful, cruel, and mercileſs Enemy, and their ſtill more mercileſs Savages; and we are firmly perſuaded that every Meaſure calculated for His Majeſty's Service, and the Security, Happineſs and Proſperity of His American Subjects, will be executed with the utmoſt Vigour, and conducted with the greateſt Wiſdom, Skill and Experience.

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return the General Aſſembly of His Majeſty's Province of New-York, my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks for their kind Congratulations upon my Arrival in America.

Beſide the Honour His Majeſty has done me, in appointing me to this Command, I ſhall always think myſelf extreamly happy in having the Approbation of ſo reſpectable a Body of His Majeſty's Subjects, and ſhall think myſelf employed to the beſt of Purpoſes, if, while I am uſing my Endeavours to forward His Majeſty's Service, I can alſo contribute to the Proſperity and Safety of His North-American Dominions in general, and this Colony in particular.

While ſtrengthened and ſupported by the unanimous Concurrence of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Part of the World, I hope (under the Protection of divine Providence) to be able to fruſtrate all the Attempts of a deceitful, cruel and mercileſs Enemy, and all their Abettors of whatever Denominations."

At the ſame Time Colonel Philip Ludwell, of and from Virginia, addreſſed his Lordſhip in the Name of the Governor and Council of that Colony.

Soon after the above Addreſſes were preſented, his Lordſhip, accompanied by the Honourable Thomas Pownall, James Barons, Oliver De Lancey, Eſquires, and a Number of other Gentlemen, embarked on board Captain Dow, for Albany, under the Diſcharge of the Cannon on the Battery, thoſe on board the Nightingale Man of War, the Halifax Packet-boat, and the Nightingale's Prize, then in our Harbour, and directly ſet ſail with a fair Wind for that City. And,

On Thurſday his Lordſhip, together with the Gentlemen that accompanied him, arrived ſafe in Albany, and was received in that City with all the Honours due to his Rank.

Upon the Arrival of the Expreſs on Saturday Morning laſt from Albany, Directions were given for publiſhing His Majeſty's Declaration of War. And accordingly at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Council ſuch of the Members of the Aſſembly as were in Town, the Magiſtrates of the City, and all the Civil and Military Officers attended at Fort George, with Capt. Alexander's Company of Grenadiers, where the Proclamation was read, and His Majeſty's and ſeveral other loyal Healths were drink. The Company afterwards proceeding to the City-Hall, preceded by the Company of Grenadiers, it was a ſecond Time publiſhed: After which the Company proceeded to the City-Arms, where His Majeſty's immortal Memory, and numberleſs other loyal Healths wee repeated, and every Thing conducted with great Orde and Decency.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, May 25, 1756.

" The Declaration of War by England againſt France, which arrived here on Saturday laſt, has greatly changed the Countenances of the People of this Place, who have not Reſolution enough to aſſiſt their Friends, or oppoſe their Enemies. The Iſland of Minorca is like to prove too tough a Morſel for the Duke de Richelieu to ſwallow. We have an Account that the Britiſh Squadron under the Command of Admiral Byng, was at Gibraltar the 24th ultimo, took in a Regiment of Soldiers there, and ſailed for Minorca the 27th, ſo that there is no Doubt but Monſieur de Glaiſſoniere knows his Fate before this Time; and by the Letters received from France Yeſterday, the French Court, as well as their General, are ſick of their Expedition againſt Mahon, as the Soldiers die like rotten Sheep for want of Neceſſaries, being expoſed to exceſſive Heat on the Rocks all Day, and have not even Straw to comfort or protect them from the Dews of the Night. I wiſh they may have no better Succeſs on your Side the Water, that their Pride may ſoon be humbled, and they be obliged to attend to the Voice of Reaſon and Juſtice, that Peace may be reſtored to the trading World."

A Letter from Oſwego, dated the 15th of July, ſays, " We are all well here, and only wait for Guns for the new Veſſels; the Brig is now rigged, will carry 14 Guns very well, and is, I think, a fine Veſſel of her Size: However the Brig, Sloop Ontario, and the new Sloop, is to go upon a Cruize on Sunday next."

Thurſday laſt Captain Gordon arrived here from Cork with Proviſions, &c. for the Army.

Friday laſt Capt. Butler arrived here in 14 Days from Halifax, and ſays, That as he came out he ſaw three large Veſſels ſtanding in, which he imagined were Men of War.

We have now in this Harbour fitted out, and fitting for Privateers, one Snow, two Brigs, one Schooner, and five Sloops; and we are told there are ſeveral large Veſſels to be immediately put on the Stocks, and finiſhed with all Expedition, in order to cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

The Mary, Capt. Pell, and the Hardy, Capt. Grantham, are both to fall down to the Watering-place, in a Day or two, and only wait for a few Men, before they proceed on their Cruize. Capt. Weynman, in the Snow Earl of London, will ſoon follow.

ALBANY, July 28.

" Laſt Tueſday at 4 P. M. War was proclaimed in this City, the Declaration being brought by Expreſs to his Excellency Governor Hardy, now in this City. The Militia was ordered out on the Occaſion, two Regiments appeared under Arms, as alſo a Troop of Horſe. After our moſt gracious Sovereign's Health, and long Continuance on the Britiſh Throne, together with a laſting Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, as well as many other loyal Toaſts, with a ſpeedy Reduction of all the French Fortreſſes in America, and their total Extinction, were repeatedly drank by all concerned, the whole concluded with that Decorum neceſſary on ſuch Occaſions, and Diſpatches were ſoon after ſent to Oſwego, and to our Army at Forts Edward and William Henry.

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

"We have nothing new or material from Oswego, save the Road being pretty clear of the Enemy since Bradstreet's Brush, in which he considerably worsted the Enemy.

"Seven of our Burghers Lads are gone out with 20 Mohawks on the scalping Design: As are also 50 of our Highlanders, who went voluntarily, with only a Guide to conduct them through the Country. And the famous Rogers's Son has a Commission and Money given him wherewithal to raise a Body of Rangers equal to his Father's."

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

In Assembly, the 22d Day of the Month called *July*, 1756.

Ordered,

That the following Address be transmitted to *Benjamin Franklin*, Esq; a Member of this House, now at *New-York*, to be by him presented to General SHIRLEY, in the Name and Behalf of this House, *viz.*

To Major-General WILLIAM SHIRLEY, *Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *in* New-England, *&c.*

The ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *in* ASSEMBLY *met.*

OUR Governor having laid before this House the General's Letter, dated at *New-York*, on the 13th Instant, we find that he has been pleased "to give Notice to this Government of his intended Departure for *England*, and his being desirous to take the Opportunity to acknowledge the repeated Instances of our contributing towards the Defence of His Majesty's just Rights and Dominions in the Expedition against *Crown-Point*, by our Grant of Provisions and Cloathing for the Men employed in it; and that upon his Arrival in *England* he shall think himself happy in being able to give such Lights and Informations, relative to the State of Affairs in *North-America*, as may best promote His Majesty's Service, and the general Interest of His Subjects in these Parts."

The Candour with which the General has been pleased to express himself towards us in particular, and his Concern for the Colonies in general, are agreeable to his known Benevolence and Publick Spirit. And we can have no Doubt but that his Care of the Northern Colonies, his great Experience in *American* Affairs, the constant Application of his Thoughts for their Protection, his several judicious Plans and Undertakings to reduce the *French* Power, and the Zeal which he has demonstrated for His Majesty's Service, by exposing his Person at a Time of Life which might otherwise naturally and reasonably induce him to seek Repose, will, among his other distinguished Merits, highly recommend him to the Royal Favour.

The Justice he has formerly done the Assemblies of this Province, in a Letter to one of their Members, and this fresh Instance of the same Disposition of Mind, is becoming his established Character, and is the more acceptable to us, as we have frequently, tho' in vain, sought that Justice where we had an undoubted Right to ask and expect it.

That the Almighty God may be pleased to protect him thro' his intended Voyage, and prosper his further Designs for the Publick Welfare; and that the Decline of his Life may be attended with that Dignity and Ease which the important Stations he has filled and discharged with so much Honour justly entitle him to, are the sincere Wishes of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of *Pennsylvania*.

July 22, 1756. *Signed by Order of the House*,
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker*.

On Saturday last his Honour our GOVERNOR (having ended the Conference with the Indians) set out from Easton for New-York. While he was there War was declared against the French. We hope to be able to give a particular Account of the Conference with the Indians in our next.

A Privateer Brigantine of 14 Carriage Guns, and 16 Swivels, is fitting out here with all Expedition, and will be ready to sail in ten Days or a Fortnight at fartherst. A Ship for the same Purpose, is put on the Stocks, which is to be forwarded with all possible Dispatch.

Captain M'Pherson, from Jamaica, advises, that Governor Knowles was sailed for England in the Hynd Man of War.

We have Advice from Cumberland County, that on the 22d ult. about 60 Indians appeared before Fort Granville, and challenged the Commander of it to come out and fight them; but that he being but weak handed, did not think proper to accept of the Challenge; that they fired at, and wounded, one of the Men that belonged to the Fort in the Thigh, who happened to be a little Way from it, but not so badly but that he got safe in; that they lurked about the Place for some Time, expecting to catch some of our People, but they being upon their Guard, were disappointed; and that then they went off, after shooting down all the Cattle they could find.

We hear further from the same Place, that on Thursday last twelve Indians (Part of those that were at Fort Granville) went to the Plantation of one Baskins, near Juniata, whom they murdered in a cruel Manner, burnt his House, and carried off his Wife and Children: That one Hugh Carroll and Family were made Prisoners about the same time by some Indians, who asked Carroll a great many Questions, particulary with respect to the Strength of Harris's, Hunter's and M'Kee's Forts; and said they would soon shew him a great Number of French and Indians, who, they told him, were coming down to fall upon this Province; but that he, notwithstanding they thought they had tied him very securely, made Shift to untie himself in the Night, and made his Escape.

The following was designed to have been inserted two Weeks ago, but for want of Room we were obliged to defer it till now.

On Thursday, the 15th of July, died much lamented, in the Seventeenth Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON BAYARD. He was the only Son of a most affectionate Pair, the Pride and Comfort of their declining Years, and remarkable for his strict Adherence to the Paths of Virtue. He was blessed with a happy Genius, which he had improved by an extensive Acquaintance with the ancient Classical Writers. His natural Sweetness of Temper gained him the Love and Esteem of all who were acquainted with him, and those, who had the Happiness of his Friendship, found in him all that is necessary to constitute a sincere and virtuous Friend. The following Lines, in which his Death is lamented, were sent us from a young Gentleman in the Country.

RElentless Death! still shall thy rugged Hand
With Iron Scourge afflict a bleeding Land?
Still blast, malignant, every op'ning Bloom,
And shroud each dawning Glory in the Tomb?
Thick fly thy Shafts, grim Tyrant, wing'd with Woe---
Here POLLIO falls beneath thy deadly Blow;
And *there* gay STREPHON, innocent and wise,
At thy sad Shrine a spotless Victim lies!
Ah! much-lov'd STREPHON, Name for ever dear!
Thy hapless Fate demands a streaming Tear.
Where shall I find some *sympathetic* Scene,
To cherish Grief, and prompt my plaintive Strain?
Say, shall I seek yon weeping midnight Grove,
And thro' its deep'ning Horrors sorrowing rove?
Or hide me in the gloomy Cypress Shade?
Or trace the dreary Mansions of the Dead?
No----rather let me pierce the silent Cell,
Where sad EUDOCIA and AMYNTOR dwell.
Unhappy Pair! in endless Sorrows join'd;
Constrain'd with Tears to ease a bleeding Mind;
To mourn a Fav'rite Child, an *only* Son,
Their Age's Comfort, now for ever gone;
Snatch'd e're his Prime; and (O most bitter Woe
To Breasts parental!) snatch'd in Absence too!
Ah! say, ye Youths, attendant on his Bier,
How from each Heart gush'd forth the mournful Tear,
When STREPHON's Corse in Fun'ral Pomp was borne,
And "Dust to Dust" shut up his short-liv'd Morn.
Ev'n I, tho' absent, shar'd the general Woe,
And bade my Grief in plaintive Numbers flow---
But why my Grief?----Why flows my plaintive Strain?
Sighs spent for nought, and Tears indulg'd in vain!
Sure STREPHON now has gain'd eternal Rest,
And in the Realms of Joy is ever blest!
See! where, on Seraph's Wing, from this dull Clod
He mounts to meet his SAVIOUR AND HIS GOD!
Rise then, AMYNTOR, dry those streaming Eyes;
And thou, EUDOCIA, cease thy flowing Sighs!
Behold, your STREPHON lives, and treads the azure Skies!

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Little Patty, Samuel Martin from Antigua.
---- Friendship, Benjamin Minors from Bermuda.
Brig Cumberland, John Lownes from Jamaica.
---- Success, Matthew Pinnell from Halifax.
Sloop Polly, Hugh Gough from St. Christophers.
Ship Marlborough, Daniel Joy from Liverpool.
Schooner Catherine, John Drought from North-Carolina.
Ship Lark, Thomas Callendar from Halifax.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers for Barbados.
Sloop Lenistion, William Child for New-York.
Brig Success, Matthew Pinnell for Halifax.
Sloop Friendship Benjamin Minors for Bermuda.
Ship Lark, Thomas Callendar for London.
Sloop Little Patty, William Martin for New-York.
Ship Dursley-Galley, John Breden for Cork.

CLEARED.

Brig Race-horse, John Williams to Maryland.
Ship Birmingham, Archibald Stewart to Jamaica.
Sloop Intent, Reuben Parker to North-Carolina.
---- Wild Daniel, John Tucker, to Bermuda.
Ship Dursley-Galley, John Breden to Cork.

LIST of LETTERS in the *Post-Office*, at PHILADELPHIA.

A		James Lamsa,	*Pequea.*
John Alexander,	*Goshen.*	Sylvester Luck,	*Philadelphia.*
Ann Arney,	*Philad.*	Nancy Little,	*ditto.*
George Allcock, 2,	*ditto.*	Mary Lingard,	*ditto.*
B		**M**	
Samuel Burklore,	*ditto.*	James Manie,	*ditto.*
Thomas Brick,	*ditto.*	James Milne,	*ditto.*
George Bass,	*ditto.*	Anthony M'Culloch,	*ditto.*
Jacob Beverle,	*ditto.*	---- Macnelly, 2,	*ditto.*
John Boll,	*ditto.*	Daniel M'Pherson,	*ditto.*
James Bell,	*ditto.*	Alexander M'Dowel,	*ditto.*
Charles Betty,	*Shaminy.*	Alexander M'Donald,	*ditto.*
Standish Berry,	*New-Castle Co.*	Isaac Merryweather,	*ditto.*
Clement Brook,	*ditto.*	John M'Clelland,	*ditto.*
William Brooks,	*ditto.*	Johan Casper Marburg,	*ditto.*
James Brown,	*Oxford Townsh.*	Alexander M'Cay, 2,	*Lampeter.*
William Bell, *jun.*	*Vincent Township.*	Benjamin Millard,	*Pennsylv.*
John Bancroft,	*Solesbury.*	Gidian Malin,	*Upper-Providence.*
Thomas Blair,	*Pequea.*	George Miller,	*ditto.*
Zaccheus Beebe,	*Bucks Co.*	James M'Cullough,	*Reading.*
John Budd,	*Salem.*	Robert M'Curdy,	*Springfield.*
C		Archibald M'Curdy,	*Abington.*
Aaron Claveland,	*Lewes.*	James Morton,	*Chester Co.*
Jonathan Clift,	*Philadelphia Co.*	Samuel Morton,	*ditto.*
Justice Crosby,	*Chester County.*	Peter Marcillot,	*Coopers-Town.*
Jonathan Coats,	*Charles-Town.*	Neil M'Neil,	*N. Castle.*
John Cry,	*Springfield.*	John Miller,	*Dover.*
John Clarke,	*Philadelphia.*	**N**	
Thomas Carter,	*ditto.*	Samuel Neilson,	*Philad.*
John Cummin,	*ditto.*	Petrus Neyght,	*ditto.*
D		Thomas Nevitt,	*Pennsylv.*
Hannah Davis,	*ditto.*	**O**	
Stephen De Cator,	*ditto.*	Harmenus Orner,	*Whitemarsh.*
Rebecca Dier,	*ditto.*	Elizabeth Osbourn,	*Worcester.*
Peter De Boer,	*ditto.*	**P**	
E		Joseph Peirson,	*W. N. Jersey.*
John Evans,	*Charles Town.*	John Padrick,	*Marcus-Hook.*
John Earles,	*Warminster.*	James Parker,	*N. Providence.*
F		Thomas Pim,	*Caln.*
Judith Fundren,	*Gloucester Co.*	Patrick Peck,	*Sadsbury.*
John Fittamerry,	*Philadelphia.*	Hugh Parker,	*Philad.*
John Flet,	*ditto.*	Alexander Perry,	*ditto.*
G		Robert Patton,	*ditto.*
Mary Green,	*ditto.*	Messieurs George and James Portis,	*ditto.*
Joseph Grant,	*Pennsylvania.*	Edward Potter,	*ditto.*
Nathaniel Giles,	*Lebanon.*	**Q**	
Johanna Garrison,	*W. N. Jersey.*	Ralph Quinlan,	*ditto.*
Adam Grubb,	*N. Castle County.*	**R**	
Alexander Gourley,	*ditto.*	James Reaid,	*ditto.*
H		George Richan,	*ditto.*
----- Houston,	*ditto.*	William Reed,	*ditto.*
John Hambright,	*Chester Co.*	Jonathan Rumford,	*Plymouth.*
James Henen,	*Sadsbury.*	John Rumford,	*Wilmington.*
Peter Hathon, *jun.*	*Concord.*	Samuel Rutter,	*Concord.*
John Hay,	*Philadelphia.*	John Ross,	*New London.*
Archibald Hopkins,	*ditto.*	Joseph Russell,	*Chester.*
John Harhorn, 2,	*ditto.*	**S**	
----- Heintzelman,	*ditto.*	John Shrock,	*Philad. Co.*
Lodowick Hanse,	*ditto.*	John Stephens, or John Melsby,	*Wilmington.*
K		John Smith,	*Chester Co.*
Anna Maria Kollerin,	*ditto.*	John Stewart,	*Morris Co.*
Edward Kerr,	*ditto.*	William Sharp,	*Tredyffrin.*
John Kiddy,	*ditto.*	Alexander Sumrale,	*Octarara.*
Thomas King,	*Lower-Dublin.*	John and Joseph Swift, 4,	*Phil.*
L		---- Soumaine,	*ditto.*
John Lord,	*Pennsylvania.*	Lodowick Stommer,	*ditto.*
Elizabeth Large,	*Buckingham.*		

John Syde,	*ditto.*	John Vallean,	*Philad.*
Maria Shrumphia,	*ditto.*	**W**	
Joseph Smith,	*ditto.*	Joseph Wills,	*ditto.*
Henry Savage,	*ditto.*	John Wame,	*ditto.*
Richard Sheton,	*ditto.*	Joseph Ward,	*ditto.*
John Stagg,	*ditto.*	Geisi Waagenaar,	*ditto.*
T		James Wilson,	*ditto.*
Daniel Taylor,	*ditto.*	John Wistar, 2,	*ditto.*
---- Tinley,	*ditto.*	Peter Wert,	*ditto.*
Thomas Tyrril,	*ditto.*	John Waters or Eliz. Savage,	*do.*
John Thompson,	*ditto.*	James Worth,	*E. N. Jersey.*
Abraham Thomson,	*Whiteland.*	Andrew White,	*Little Britain.*
Benjamin Taylor,	*Kennet Townsh.*	Robert Wilson,	*Concord.*
Joseph Tucker,	*Abington.*	John Webster,	*Abington.*
V		**Y**	
William Van Aken,	*German. T.*	Robert Young,	*Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, August 5, 1756.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on William Allen, Esq; his wharff, a large quantity of good Mahogony plank. The sale to begin on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George M'Call, deceased, or have any accounts or demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, senior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be settled and discharged. Tho. 3 M.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN block-maker, to go into a neighbouring province.

A journeyman shoemaker; a very good hand at womens work, in this city.

A lad, to be an apprentice to a sadler in the city. And,

A servant maid for a small family.

For particulars, enquire at the PUBLICK GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE, *near the Indian King, in Market-street*, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A plan at large, shewing the usefulness of such an *Office*, and the advantage which may accrue from thence to the publick, may be seen at the above place. ¶

WHereas Robert Swan, late of Lancaster county, hath absconded from the usual place of his abode, not having paid his just debts, and his goods and effects having been attached at the suit of Thomas Lucas; These are therefore to desire all persons who have any just demands against said Swan, to appear with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. on the 10th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before me, at the house of John Miller, tavern-keeper at Pequea, that distribution may be made as the law directs, per JAMES WHITEHILL.

IF Hector Shirley Monroe, son of Hector Monroe, Esq. of the county of Downe, in Ireland, be alive, and will apply to the reverend Mr. Philip Hughes, chaplain to Major general Abercrombie's regiment, Messieurs Conyngham and Nesbitt, of Philadelphia, merchants, or Mr. Hugh Wallace, merchant, in New-York, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage: If any person can give information about him, they are requested to inform the above gentlemen.

RUN away on the first day of August inst. from the subscriber, living in Middletown, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named James Smith, about 20 years of age, about five feet six inches high, well set, round featured, of a sandy complection, has a short thick neck, and a very ill look, his hair lately cut off: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, with an old bearskin coat, and jacket of the same, without sleeves, and both hind skirts cut off, with a good coarse shirt, tow trowsers, old shoes, and brown yarn stockings. 'Tis supposed he has taken an old snaffle bridle, and a good blind bridle, and that he will steal a horse, and pretend to be looking for another. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES BLACK.

Lately published in Liverpool, *and to be sold at the* New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-street, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s. 9 d.)*

An Historical Account of EARTHQUAKES,

Extracted from the most AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS,

CONTAINING

A minute and very instructive Relation of those dreadful Ones that happened at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Description of the late fatal one at *Lisbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially escaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and punishing two Prisoners in the Court of Inquisition, and a faithful Narrative of his Escape from thence; written by himself, is occasionally inserted. With

A Description of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portuguese* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Dissertation on the Causes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheshire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* last, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Note, At the above Place may be had the Sermon alone, *Price 6d.*

STRAYED or stolen away, about a month ago, from Samuel Preston Moore's plantation, in Oxford township, near the church, a light coloured sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, with a long mane and large main, has no brand, or none that can be remembered, wears very little, having kept for the draft; he had on a pair of new fetters. Whoever takes him up, and carries him to the said plantation, or brings him to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall receive Fifteen Shillings; or if stolen, and the thief convicted, FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by

Philadelphia, July 5, 1756. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

The second door above the POST-OFFICE, in Third-street, are to be sold the following goods, viz.

A LARGE assortment of saws of various denominations, carpenters axes and adzes, joiners hatchets, various sorts of chizels, gouges and formers, two feet rules, compasses, brass dividers, iron squares, drawing knives, bench vizes, plane irons, warranted to be good, claw hammers, augers, box and HV gimblets, Turkey oil stone, fish skins, most sorts of house locks and hinges, also chest, box, table and clock case ditto, brass egg nuts latches, thumb ditto, most sorts of nails and sprigs, sash pulley and cord, London glue, an assortment of files, cotton chalk lines, brick-layers trowels, plaistering ditto; lathing hammers, coopers axes and adzes, howels, bung and tap borers, crows irons, dowelling bitts, pinning ditto, center ditto, shoemakers knives, size-sticks, pluchers, nippers, awl-heives, blades and tacks, hand bellows, warming pans, frying ditto, horse-whips, curry combs and brushes, hand metal spoons, knives and forks, candlesticks and snuffers, sadd irons, coffee mills, muskets, an assortment of brass furniture for desks and chests of drawers, &c. Where all sorts of carpenters and joiners planes are made by SAMUEL CARUTHERS. ¶ 5t. Tfc

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of 6300 acres of land, situated in Frederick County, Maryland, lying on, and contiguous to, Potomack river, below the Shanadoe falls, and within 14 or 15 miles of Frederick Town and Court-house, being very convenient for a Dutch settlement, near which many Germans are now seated. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same, may, for terms, apply to the subscriber near Alexandria in Fairfax county, Virginia. Tbc. 2 M. THOMAS COLVILL.

By his HONOUR's *Permission.*

Lately arrived from London, and to be seen at the house of John Butler, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia. between the hours of seven and nine in the evening,

A CURIOUS Machine, exhibiting the tragedy of Bateman, viz. the doors fly open, the curtain drawn up presents a company at the wedding-dinner of old Germain, and Bateman's intended Bride; Bateman hangs himself, and is moved off, she changes countenance and suddenly dies, and is also carried away; the curtain falls, and ends the first act.

The curtain rising, instead of the feast, young Bateman lies in state, with the mourners about him, the room hung with escutheons, and six men ringing bells, with several other performances.

To which is added, the Carpenters Yard, wherein is represented the various employments of that business, such as hewers, sawyers, plainers, grinders of tools, caulkers, &c. Likewise birds flying, the peacock, swans in the water, cocks fighting, a woman spinning, and several other things, all performed by figures of wax, moving by clockwork.

It may be seen at any hour in the day by six or more.

Gentlemen and ladies may have it performed at their own houses, if they desire it. by their humble servant, RICHARD BRECKELL. ⊕

TO be sold by JAMES PELLER, at his store, on Plumsted's wharff, Choice Jamaica spirit, sugar, melasses, and cotton. ⊕

N. B. Said Peller will sell the Jamaica spirit in five or ten gallon kegs.

New-Castle, July 23, 1756.

THIS day was committed to the goal of this county a certain James Smith, about 25 years of age, who says he is a servant to James Black, farmer, living in Middletown township, Chester county. And a Negroe slave who calls himself Ming, and says he belongs to John Calley, tanner, in Middletown township, Bucks county. Their masters are hereby desired to come in six weeks after this date, and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, by JOHN THOMSON, goaler.

RUn away, on the 18th of July last, from William Dunwody, of West-Nantmill, Brandiwine, Chester county, a servant lad, named William M'Gee, about 19 years of age: Had on when he went away, a light coloured jacket, with metal buttons, coarse trowsers, no stockings, shoes without buckles, an old hat, mended on the crown with blue woollen yarn, and a white cap. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by me

⊙ WILLIAM DUNWODY.

THERE are at the plantation of John Lloyd, in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, two stray horses, both of a bay colour, one about fourteen hands high, the other about twelve, one branded TF in one piece, the other GF. The owner or owners, describing their other marks, proving their property, and paying charges, are desired to come and take them away. ⊕ JOHN LLOYD.

NOtice is hereby given, that the estate and effects of John Thompson, late of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, who is absconded from his usual place of abode, are attached according to law, to answer his creditors, who are hereby desired to meet at my house in the township aforesaid, on the 10th day of the Eighth month next, to make proof of their demands, in order that an equal dividend may be made. Given under my hand this 29th of day of the Sixth month, 1756. JAMES SMITH. ¶

RUN away the 22d of June, from Anthony Whitly, of New-Castle, a servant woman, named Mary Crome, born in Ireland, of a middle size, pretty fat, broad face, flat nose, has a lump above one eye, black hair, which she wears down her neck: Had on when she went away, a linsey woolsey petticoat, with broad stripes of sheeps black and white, and is suspected of having some stolen goods with her. Whoever secures her in any goal, so as her master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ANTHONY WHITLY.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 11th day of last month, a Dutch servant man, named Lawrence Tensle, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a very black complexion, with small black eyes, and has short black hair: Had on when he went away, a new lead coloured fly coat, with a small round cuff, dark lining, and small flat metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, without sleeves and skirts, an old felt hat, old shirt, new tow trowsers, and a pair of Indian mockosens, with buckles in them. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to Cranberry in New-Jersey, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, paid by me

ARTHUR VANKIRK.

N. B. The above servant pretends to be a carpenter by trade. ⊕

Philadelphia, July 22, 1756.

STRAYED or taken from a stable in Moravian Alley, on the seventh instant, at night, a strawberry coloured horse, about 14 hands and a half high, eight years old, paces, and is branded on the near shoulder something like an U. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, if within ten miles of this city, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if further Thirty Shillings, paid by

DAVID HALL.

Kent County, Maryland, July 12, 1756.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, two convict servant men; the one named Benjamin Shotton, a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a tawny complexion, large black beard, and curled hair; he is a talkative, pert, well-made fellow: Had on when he went away. An ozenbrigs shirt, coarse country made trowsers, old brown cloth coat, with a cuff and slash sleeve, and broad metal buttons, old swanskin jacket, with red stripes, and an old beaver hat. He has also got with him a pair of old fine blue broadcloth breeches, and probably has other clothes with him. He is a notorious villain, and this is the third time he has run away without the least reason. The other is a young fellow, named Edward Phelps, about 22 years of age, a smooth faced fellow, about 5 feet ten inches high, slim made and thin faced, has light colour'd short hair, and a down look: Had on when he went away, An old white linen shirt, a country kersey jacket, a half-worn, dark colour'd, and almost black coat, trimmed with brass buttons with wood bottoms, ozenbrigs trowsers, and a pair of old pumps much too big for him. He also took with him two new shirts, made of country linen. They have forged two passes; probably will change their names and cut their hair. Whoever takes up and secures aboveſaid fellows, shall have Four Pistoles reward, or two for each, paid by

¶ THOMAS SMYTH.

To be LETT *or* SOLD cheap,

By JACOB DUCHE, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

A GOOD large house, at the south end of the city, on Front-street continued, 20 feet front, and 40 deep, three stories high, with a good kitchen adjoining, and a handy pump, with good water. If any person inclines to purchase the said house and lot (which is clear of ground-rent, and a good title) by giving sufficient security, credit will be given to the purchaser for any reasonable time, if required. ⊕

STRAYED or stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, on the tenth day of last month, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, with a white stroke on each side of his neck, and is branded with the letters TF, in one piece, on his left buttock, if not on both. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward; and if stolen, and the thief taken, and brought to justice, Three Pounds reward, paid by ARCHIBALD HILLHOUSE. ♂

Philadelphia, July 22, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, about 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Matthias Keen, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situated in the township aforesaid, joining Pennypack creek, land of Samuel Swift, George Northorps, Joseph Laughlin, and Robert Thomas, late the estate of said Matthias Keen; seized and taken in execution by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

TAKEN up by the subscribers, on the 14th day of last month, near Lancaster, one Thomas Clunes, who acknowledges himself to be a deserter from the Virginia forces. He had a silver watch in his custody, maker's name John Bowley, No. 337, London; two scolloped gold laces for hats, and one plain ditto; likewise a small bay mare, that paces, and is branded on the near shoulder with a T, and a stroke through it, and a crow's foot, supposed to be stolen.

ROBERT CLENCH, ROGER CONNOR.

N. B. Said Clunes is in Lancaster Goal. ⊖

Imported in the Philadelphia, Captain Forsyth, from London, and the William and Mary, Captain Southcott, from Bristol, and to be sold cheap, for cash or short credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF,*

At their store, the fifth door below Black-horse-alley, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

BEst London muskets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlasses, lead and shot, silver watches, with enamelled plates; an assortment of new fashioned pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, thicksets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, silk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimson and cloth coloured taffeties, striped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide persians, a variety of stamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and English chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, sectersoy romals, cu'gee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, black silk and worsted breeches patterns, silk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horse hair and flower'd sattin hats, wool cards, London loaf sugar, black pepper, horsewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, stick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and short scythes, split bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and small scissars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck sealed penknives, pistol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and brass handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoise handle silver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horse phleams, brass and enamelled ink-pots and fountain pens, fine boil'd double cambiets, cloth colour'd, crimson and green double worsted damasks, black, blue, pink, scarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and scarlet shaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerseys, red and blue pennystone and bays, striped and red flannels, bearskins, forrest cloths, green and mottled rugs, rose blankets, striped and cross-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muslins, lungee romals, persian and sooley handkerchiefs, black, blue and scarlet everlasting, silk cambiets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harratteens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd sattins, black luteſtring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linens, tandems and garlix, fine gu lix holland, pistol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damask table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine sewing silks, an assortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolster tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new fashion'd ribbons, flat and round silk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an assortment of steel, metal and brass buckles, snuff boxes, metal buttons, brass cocks, a variety of door and closet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand saws, hammers, gimblets, rasps, files, chissels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, short pipes, faggots of steel, felt hats, black worsted stockings, an assortment of sadlery, gun locks, variety of brass handles and escutcheons, setts of hearted desk locks, an assortment of till locks in suits, sprigs, brass patent candlesticks, ink-powder, sealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

ONE quarter of a lot in Charles-Town, at the Head of Chesopeak Bay, bounded on one side by Northeast River, and is the neareſt part of the lot adjoining the publick wharff in said town; on which quarter stands a still-house, built of cedar, three years old, 59 feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having 16 cedar cisterns, 2 return, and 1 low wine cistern, all tight, besides 2 stills, pumps, buckets, &c. and a tight cedar cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good well and pump in the still-house, convenient to said cooler. The largest still will contain between 14 and 1500 gallons, and the other about 200 gallons. Also a new framed house, 27 feet and a half by 13 feet 4 inches clear, with a good stone cellar under it, 26 feet by 12 feet 3 inches. Likewise a small piece of publick ground joining to the aforesaid quarter, and between it and the wharff aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient storehouse, 29 feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten yards of the houses aforesaid, having likewise a good stone cellar under it. For terms of sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger executrix to the estate of Mr. Peacock Bigger deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, merchant in Philadelphia. ⊕ 8 W.

To be SOLD, by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the house and store of Mr. Masters, on the south side of Market-street, in Water-street, one door from the corner,

CHOICE West-India and New-England rum, melasses, sugar, tea, coffee, indigo, bar and pig iron, New-England cyder, beef by the barrel, a large assortment of choice wine in pipes and quarter casks, braziletta, brimstone, cedar boards, pipe and hogshead staves, heading, tar, a great quantity of bar lead and shot, ground ginger, felt hats, &c. &c. &c.

Just imported in the Snow William and Mary from Bristol, and the last ships from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM FREEMAN,

At his store in Water-street, the following goods, viz.

EIghtpenny, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, a fresh assortment of cutlary, sadlery and ironmongery wares, Bristol shaloons, tammies, durants, and saggathies; a choice parcel of mens, youths and boys felt and castor hats, ditto womens Leghorn, chip and straw hats, &c.

N. B. The said Freeman intending for England early in the Fall, will dispose of the above goods at an exceeding low rate for ready money, or short credit.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1756.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Elk Ferry, in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 15th instant, an Irish servant man, named Peter M'Clean, (alias Robertson) but it is supposed he will change his name; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, thick made, full eyed, pretty much freckled, has a scar on his head, talks very much, and has good education, and an extraordinary memory. He has been in this country once before, and is used to the sea, and it is supposed he will go on board some vessel. He has stolen his indentures, signed with two assignments; the last assignment is from Henry Moore to John Lewis. He has with him two shirts, one of tow, pretty much worn, a brown wig, a pair of long trowsers, old shoes and stockings, an old silk cap, two linen jackets, one striped with blue, the other is linen of two sorts, double breasted, and a light coloured cloth jacket. He took with him a servant boy, named Samuel Wiggins, about 12 years of age, country born, thin pale countenance: Had on a new wool hat, a shirt and trowsers, but without shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LEWIS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. ✲

Lately imported, and to be sold cheap, for ready money or short credit, by

ABRAHAM USHER,

At his store in Walnut-street, almost opposite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

CAlicoes, cambricks, long lawns, bordered bandanoes and linen handkerchiefs, worsted knit patterns for breeches, yard-wide and 7-eights cotton and linen checks, 3-qr. linen ditto, looking glasses, shaloons, tammies, durants, silk venetian, Nova-Scotias, striped camblets, flowered tissues, yard wide figur'd stuffs, superfine blue and scarlet worsted damasks, black sattin, white calmancoes, No. 10, 11 and 12 pins, shoemakers knives, awl-blades, and shoe-tacks, brass cocks, best steel snuffers with springs, secret padlocks, small brass ditto, hand-saws, brass ink-pots, marking irons, horse fleams, iron candlesticks, nail and spike gimblets, taylors shears, womens scissars, spectacles with cases, a large assortment of buck cuttoe knives, seal end and small capped pen-knives, buck and bone table knives and forks, split bone and buck butchers knives, razors, hardmetal table spoons, ditto tea spoons and tea tongs, gold pattern and Campison's white metal sleeve buttons, glass ey'd ditto, white-metal shoe and knee buckles, a large assortment of snuff boxes, cotton and silk laces, bobbin, narrow and broad holland and diaper tapes, nuns and colour'd thread, shirt buttons, black gauze and white lace, common and best mohair, coat and jacket silver pattern buttons, ditto yellow and white metal, ditto of sundry sorts, ivory and horn combs, best London needles, rose and star gartering, letter'd and scarlet ditto, jews harps, box irons and heaters, bellows, writing paper, playing cards, Holman's London ink Powder, womens shagreen handled whips, half-hunters and New-Market switches, sweeping, hearth, cloth and scrubbing brushes, English quills, Florence oil, old Jamaica spirit, English loaf sugar, bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, all-spice, corks, best London glue, brimstone, allom and pipes, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnership of Usher and Wharton has been for some time expired, all those that yet remain indebted to them, are requested speedily to pay to Abraham Usher, or James Wharton: And those that have any demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts. They have on hand three small English cables, and some other cordage, which they will sell very cheap to close the sales, which may be seen at Abraham Usher's store. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

JOHN *and* JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their store, up Samuel Grisley's alley, opposite the lower end of the Jersey-Market,

BRoadcloths, bearskins, nap'd coatings, Devonshire and Yorkshire kersies, blue duffils, blue halfthicks, fine black plain everlasting, cloth coloured and red shaloons, cloth, red, blue, green, crimson and pink coloured tammies, check'd durants, black cloth, saxon blue, and pink coloured calimancoes, striped ditto, a neat assortment of castor and felt hats, striped cottons, cotton hollands, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, fine large cotton counterpanes, striped and figured demity, drab jeans, half ell white ditto, superfine black cotton velvet, 7-quarter and 8-quarter bed bunts, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, black and coloured India taffeties, black English ditto, black India persians, blue, white and blush coloured ditto, a large assortment of calicoes, chints, printed cottons, and printed linens, garlix, tandems, tandem silesias, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Irish linens, ozenbrigs, white and brown Russia sheeting, Russia sail duck, pistol lawn, dowlas, bordered bandanoes, lungee and new fashion'd silk romals, cotton ditto, coloured ginghams, white and brown buckrams, huggaback, clouting diaper, red, scarlet, striped and white flannels, embossed serges, striped cotton linseys, childrens spotted hose, mens superfine black ditto, mens new fashion'd white ribbed ditto, mens dark grey fine worsted hose, knit patterns for breeches, mens fine white grain lamb gloves, inside wash ditto, womens best glaiz'd kid gloves and mits, womens and girls white and coloured glazed lamb gloves and mits, mens and womens dy'd shammy gloves, an assortment of sadlery, ditto of double flint glass ware, white, light, cloth and crow coloured sewing silks, nuns thread, number thread, colour'd ditto, white and black edging, tapes and bobbins, pins and needles, great variety of figur'd and other ribbons, silk firret, scarlet and letter'd gartering, sundry sorts of worsted quality binding, 6 qr. and yd. wd. muslin, fine boiled camblets, flower'd and plain white russel, blue and green hair shag, double and single worsted damask, Duke and Scots handkercheifs, writing-paper, paper cases and sealing-wax, womens and girls shoes, clogs and goloshes, childrens morocco randed pumps, Holman's ink-powder, silk caps, cutlary, nonsoprettias, mourning crape, superfine hyson tea, black alamode, superfine scarf twist, buttons and mohair, horn combs, fine polished steel snuffers, Bristol stone set in silver sleeve buttons, white metal coat and vest buttons, sundry sorts of sleeve buttons, frying-pans, best London steel A C No. 3. F and FF gunpowder, Weston's snuff, duroys, 20d. nails, hempen Russia linen, womens scarlet, blue and cloth colour'd cloaks, blue druggets, blue long ells, shirt buttons, cotton and thread hose, &c. &c. Tbctf.

N. B. All persons indebted to said partnership, are desired to pay their respective ballances, Joseph Swift intending for England in the spring.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

August 12, 1756. NUMB. 1442.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

BY Order of the *Truſtees*, we ſend you the following PLAN OF EDUCATION, now fixed by them for a *three Year's Trial*, in the LATIN, GREEK, and PHILOSOPHY SCHOOLS, of the *College and Academy* of this City; by a bare Inſpection of which, any Parent may know what Progreſs his Son makes, and what is his Standing, as well as what Books to provide, from Time to Time. The *Plan* of the *Engliſh School*, and the *School* for the *practical Branches of the Mathematics* will alſo be laid before the Public as ſoon as poſſible.

Philadelphia,
College and Academy-Hall, Auguſt 5, 1756.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Provoſt of the College and Academy.*
FRANCIS ALISON, *Vice-Provoſt of the College, and Rector of the Academy.*
EBENEZER KINNERSLEY, *Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.*
THEOPHILUS GREW, *Profeſſor of the Mathematicks.*
PAUL JACKSON, *Profeſſor of Languages.*

A VIEW *of the* LATIN *and* GREEK SCHOOLS, *on their preſent Plan.*

1ſt STAGE. Grammar. Vocabulary. Sententiæ Pueriles. Cordery. Æſop, Eraſmus.
N. B. To be exact in declining and conjugating. To begin to write Exerciſes, for the better underſtanding of Syntax. Writing and Reading of Engliſh to be continued if neceſſary.

2d STAGE. Selectæ e veteri Teſtamento. Selectæ e profanis Authoribus. Eutropius. Nepos. Metamorphoſis. Latin Exerciſes and Writing continued.

3d STAGE. Metamorphoſis continued. Virgil with Proſody. Cæſar's Comment. Salluſt. Greek Grammar. Greek Teſtament. Elements of Geography and Chronology. Exerciſes and Writing continued.

4th STAGE. Horace. Terence. Virgil reviewed. Livy. Lucian. Xenophon, or Homer begun.
N. B. This Year to make Themes; write Letters; give Deſcriptions and Characters. To turn Latin into Engliſh, with great Regard to Punctuation and Choice of Words. Some Engliſh and Latin Orations to be delivered, with proper Grace both of Elocution and Geſture. Arithmetic begun.

Probably ſome Youths will go thro' theſe Stages in three Years, many will require four Years, and many more may require five Years, eſpecially if they begin under nine or ten Years of Age. The Maſters muſt exerciſe their beſt Diſcretion in this Reſpect.

Thoſe who can acquit themſelves to Satisfaction in the Books laid down for the fourth Stage, after public Examination, are to proceed to the Study of the Sciences, and to be admitted into the College as Freſhmen, with the Privilege of being diſtinguiſhed with an Under-graduate's Gown. The Method of Study to be proſecuted in the College for the Term of three Years, follows in one general View.

A VIEW *of the* PHILOSOPHY-SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.	FORENOON. INSTRUMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. LECTURE I.	LECTURE II.	AFTERNOON. CLASSICAL and RHETORICAL *Studies.* LECTURE III.	PRIVATE HOURS. MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES. *For improving the various Branches.*
FRESHMEN. *May* 15. *First Term.* Three Months.	Latin and Engliſh Exerciſes continued.	Arithmetic reviewed. Decimal Arithmetic. Algebra.	Homer's Iliad. Juvenal.	Spectators. Ramblers and monthly Magazines, for the Improvement of Style, and Knowledge of Life.
Second Term. Three Months.		Fractions and Extrac. Roots. Equations, ſimple and quadratic. Euclid *(Stone)* ſix Books.	Pindar. Cicero. Select Parts. Livy reſumed.	Barrow's Lectures. Pardie's Geometry. Maclaurin's Algebra. Ward's Mathematics. Keil's Trigonometry.
January. *Third Term.* Four Months.	Logic with Metaphyſics.	The ſame a ſecond Time. Logarithmical Arithmetic.	Thucydides, or Euripides. Wells's Dionyſius.	Watts's Logic, and Supplement. Locke on Human Underſtanding. Hutcheſon's Metaphyſics. Varenius's Geography.
Remarks.	*N. B.* At leiſure Hours Diſputation begun. Duncan's Logic as a Claſſic; to be ſupplied by *Le Clerc*, or Crouſaz on Syllogiſms.	*N. B.* On Conſtruction of Logarithms, uſe Wilſon's Trigonometry, and Sherwin's compleat Tables by Gardiner.	*N. B.* Some Afternoons to be ſpared for Declamation this Year.	Watts's Ontology and Eſſays. King de Origine Mali, with Law's Notes.
SECOND YEAR. JUNIORS. *May* 15. *First Term.* Three Months.	Logic, *&c.* reviewed. Surveying and Dialling. Navigation.	Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.	Rhetoric from Preceptor. Longinus, critically.	Voſſius. Boſſu. Pere Bohours. Dryden's Eſſays and Prefaces. Spence on Pope's Odyſſey. Trapp's Prælect. Poet. Dionyſius Halicarn. Demetrius Phalereus. Stradæ Proluſiones.
Second Term. Three Months.	Conic Sections. *Steel's.* Fluxions. *Ditton's.*	Euclid, 11th Book. -------- 12th Ditto. Architecture, with Fortification.	Horace's Art of Poetry, critically. Ariſtot. Poet. critically. Quintilian, ſelect Parts.	Patoun's Navigation. Gregory's Geometry. Biſſet on Fortification. Simpſon's Conic Sections. Maclaurin's and Emerſon's Fluxions. Palladio by Ware.
January. *Third Term.* Four Months.	MORAL PHILOSOPHY *begun.* *Viz.* Fordyce's compendious Syſtem.	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY *begun.* *Viz.* Rowning's--Properties of Body, *&c.* ---------- Mechanic Powers. ---------- Hydroſtatics. ---------- Pneumatics.	COMPOSITION *begun.* *Viz.* Cicero pro Milone. Demoſthenes pro Cteſiphon.	Heſſham's Lectures. Graveſande. Cote's Hydroſtatics. Deſaguliers. Muſchenbroek. Keil's Introduction. Martin's Philoſophy. Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy. Maclaurin's View of Ditto. Rohault per Clarke.
Remarks.	*N. B.* Diſputation continued. Fordyce well underſtood will be an excellent Introduction to the larger Ethic Writers.	*N. B.* Declamation continued. Rowning as a general Syſtem may be ſupplied by the larger Works in the laſt Column, recommended for private Study.	*N. B.* During the Application of the Rules to theſe famous Orations, Imitations of them are to be attempted on the Models of perfect Eloquence.	
THIRD YEAR. SENIORS. *May* 15. *First Term.* Three Months.	Hutcheſon's Ethics. Burlamaqui on Natural Law.	Rowning on Light and Colours. ---------- Optics, *&c.* Perſpective. *Jeſuit's.*	Epicteti Enchiridion. Cicero de Officiis. Tuſculan Quæſt. Memorabilia Xenophontis, Greek.	Puffendorf by Barbeyrac. Cumberland de Leg. Selden de Jure. Spirit of Laws. Sidney. Harrington. Seneca. Hutcheſon's Works. Locke on Government. Hooker's Polity.---Scaliger de Emendatione Temporum. Compends in Preceptor. Le Clerc's Compend of Hiſtory.---Gregory's Aſtronomy.---Forteſcue on Laws. N. Bacon's Diſcourſes. My Lord Bacon's Works. Locke on Coin, Davenant. Gee's Compend. Ray. Derham. Spectacle de la Nature. Rondoletius. Religious Philoſopher.--HOLY BIBLE, to be read daily from the Beginning, and now to ſupply the Deficiencies of the Whole.
Second Term. Three Months.	Introduction to Civil Hiſtory. ---------- to Laws and Government. ---------- to Trade and Commerce.	Aſtronomy. *Keil's.* Natural Hiſtory of Vegetables. ---------- of Animals.	Patavii Rationar. Temporum. Plato de Legibus. Grotius de Jure, B. & P.	
January. *Third Term.* Four Months.	Review of the Whole. Examination for Degree of B. A.	Chemiſtry. *Shaw's* Boerhaave. Of Foſſils. Of Agriculture.	Afternoons of this third Term, for Compoſition and Declamation on Moral and Phyſical Subjects.---Philoſophy Acts held.	
	N. B. Altho' it is thought neceſſary to fix ſome Claſſics as a Text to read the Lectures by; yet there muſt be a Liberty of changing them left, when needful.	*N. B.* Thro' all the Years, the French Language may be ſtudied at leiſure Hours.		

Of the PLAN *in General.*

LIFE itſelf being too ſhort to attain a perfect Acquaintance with the whole Circle of the *Sciences*, Nothing has ever been propoſed by any Plan of *Univerſity-Education*, but to lay ſuch a general Foundation in all the Branches of Literature, as may enable Youth to perfect themſelves in thoſe particular Parts, to which their Buſineſs, or Genius, may afterwards lead them. And ſcarce any Thing has more obſtructed the Advancement of ſound Learning, than a vain Imagination, that a few Years, ſpent at College, can render Youth ſuch *abſolute Maſters of Science*, as to abſolve them from all future Study.

As far as our Influence extends, we would wiſh to propagate a contrary Doctrine; and tho' we flatter ourſelves that, by a due Execution of the foregoing Plan, we ſhall enrich our Country with many *Minds*, that are liberally accompliſhed, and ſend out none that may juſtly be denominated barren, or unimproved; yet we hope that the Youth committed to our Tuition, will neither at College, nor afterwards, reſt ſatisfied with ſuch a general Knowledge, as is to be acquired from the public Lectures and Exerciſes. We rather truſt that thoſe, whoſe Taſte is once formed for the Acquiſition of *ſolid Wiſdom*, will think it their Duty and moſt rational Satisfaction, to accompliſh themſelves ſtill farther, by a manly Perſeverance in private Study and Meditation.

To direct them in this Reſpect, the laſt Column contains a judicious Choice of the moſt excellent Writers in the various Branches of Literature, which will be eaſily underſtood when once a Foundation is laid in the Books propoſed in the Plan, under the ſeveral Lectures. For the Books to be uſed as *Claſſics*, at the Lecture Hours, will not be found in this laſt Column, which is only meant as a private Library, to be conſulted occaſionally in the Lectures, for the Illuſtration of any particular Part; and to be read afterwards, for compleating the whole.

The laſt Book in the Catalogue is the HOLY BIBLE, without which the Student's Library would be very defective. But tho' it ſtands laſt, we do not mean that they are to defer Reading it to the laſt, it being Part of our daily Exerciſe, and recommended from the Beginning. We only intimate, by this Diſpoſition, that, when human Science has done its utmoſt, and when we have thought the Youth worthy of the Honors of the Seminary, yet ſtill we muſt recommend them to the *Scriptures of God*, in order to compleat their Wiſdom, to regulate their Conduct thro' Life, and guide them to Happineſs for ever!

In the Diſpoſition of the Parts of this Scheme, a principal Regard has been paid to the Connexion and Subſerviency of the *Sciences*, as well as to the gradual Openings of young Minds. Thoſe Parts are placed firſt, which are ſuited to ſtrengthen the inventive Faculties, and are *inſtrumental* to what follows. Thoſe are placed laſt, which require riper Judgment, and are more immediately connected with the main Buſineſs of Life.

In

In the mean Time, it is propoſed that they ſhall never drop their Acquaintance with the Claſſic Sages. They are every Day called to converſe with ſome one of the Ancients, who, at the ſame Time that he charms with all the Beauties of Language, is generally illuſtrating that particular Branch of Philoſophy or Science, to which the other Hours of the Day are devoted. Thus, by continually drawing ſomething from the moſt admired Maſters of Sentiment and Expreſſion, the Taſte of Youth will be gradually formed, to juſt *Criticiſm*, and maſterly *Compoſition*.

For this Reaſon, *Compoſition*, in the *ſtrict Meaning* of the Term, cannot be begun at an earlier Period than is propoſed in the Plan. The Knowledge of *Mathematics* is not more neceſſary, as an Introduction to Natural Philoſophy, than an Acquaintance with the beſt ancient and modern Writers, eſpecially the *Critics*, is to juſt *Compoſition*.

Whoever would build, muſt have both the Art and Materials of Building; and therefore *Compoſition*, from one's own Stock, is juſtly placed after *Criticiſm*, which ſupplies the Art, and not before *Moral and Natural Philoſophy*, which enriches the Underſtanding, and furniſhes the *Materials* or *Topics* for the *Work*.------

Thus it is hoped the Student may be led thro' a Scale of eaſy Aſcent, till finally rendered capable of *Thinking*, *Writing* and *Acting well*, which is the grand Aim of a liberal Education.----At the End of every Term, there is ſome Time allowed for *Recreation*, or bringing up ſlower *Geniuſes*.

Perhaps, after all, ſome who ſee this Plan, may think three Years too ſcanty a Period for its Execution. We would not be tenacious of our Opinion; but, from an attentive Conſideration of the Buſineſs propoſed for each Term, we are inclined to think the Time will be ſufficient for a middling Genius, with ordinary Application. And where both Genius and Application are wanting, we conceive no Time will be found ſufficient. Experience, however, being the beſt Guide in Matters of this Kind; we only propoſe that a fair Trial of three Years may be made, before any thing farther is determined upon a Subject of ſuch high Concern.

Such a Trial we think due to the preſent State of our infant Seminary, as well as to the Public, and the particular Circumſtances of theſe Colonies, where very few Youth can be detained for a long Period at infant unendowed Colleges, where they muſt wholly maintain themſelves at a conſiderable Expence, and where the Genius ſeems not only to be ſooner ripe, but where there is alſo a more immediate Demand, and a more eaſy Settlement to be obtained, in all the Ways of genteel Employment, for *Young Men of Parts*, than there is in *European Countries*.

N. B. *The utmoſt Care will be taken for a faithful Execution of this Plan in all its Parts. A Proviſion is now made for a complete new Apparatus to the Philoſophy Schools; and there are two able Ushers for the* Latin *School, and one for the* Engliſh *School, to aſſiſt the reſpective Profeſſors or Maſters that have the Care thereof. The Time for admitting* Freſhmen *into the youngeſt Philoſophy Claſs is* May 15, *according to the Plan. But thoſe who neceſſarily apply later in this firſt Year will obtain* Admiſſion, *provided it appear upon Examination that they are ſufficiently grounded in the Parts laid down in the Plan, previous to the Date of ſuch their Admiſſion; which Parts may always be known from Inſpection, together with the Proficiency made by the Claſs which they are to join.------The* Sentiments *of* Men of Learning *will be thankfully received for perfecting the whole; and upon a candid Application to any of the Profeſſors, they will endeavour to explain and remove any Difficulties that may occur to any Perſons concerning it.*

By the Earl of Leiceſter Packet-Boat, arrived at New-York, in ſix Weeks from Falmouth; and by Capt. Rench, arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

MARSEILLES, May 26.

TEN Ships lately arrived from Minorca, are actually taking on board 3000 Bombs, 16000 Balls, 1000 Barrels of Gunpowder, 17600 Quintals of Flour, 900 of Bacon, 900 of Peas, 600 of Barley, 600 of Beans, 15000 of Forage, with 1600 Oxen, and 1200 Sheep; beſides 7000 Quintals of Flour, and 5000 of Hay, which they are to take in at Toulon.

Paris, May 28. Since the Deſcent of the King's Troops in the Iſland of Minorca, the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu has been chiefly employed in ſurmounting the Difficulties that hindered the Tranſporting of the Artillery, warlike Stores, and Proviſions to Mahon. He hath at length raiſed on the Lighthouſe a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon and as many Mortars, which began to fire the 8th Inſtant. On the 9th in the Evening, a Detachment of 100 Volunteers, four Companies of Grenadiers, and ſix Picquets, under Col. Count de Briqueville, took Poſt in the Suburb la Ravale, in order to erect Batteries there. On the 10th in the Morning Brigadier Marquis de Rouquepine, with two Colonels, and 1200 Men, marched toward Marlborough Fort, behind the Tower of Beneſaid. This Evening the Count de Briqueville was releived by the Brigadier de la Serre, with three Companies of Grenadiers, and nine Picquets; and ſoon after the two Battalions of the Regiment Royal Comiois, marched to the Right of the Suburb along a Chain of Houſes that forms its Circumference, in order to protect the Works, which the Marſhal viſited in Perſon. M. d'Elva, Col. of the Regiment Royal Italien, who received a Shot in his Shoulder, is the only Officer that hath hitherto been wounded.

Paris, June 5. We have received the following further Particulars in Relation to the late Naval Engagement between Admiral Byng and the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere. The Ship named the Hippototame, of 50 Guns, commanded by Monſieur Rochemaure, engaged an Engliſh Man of War of 80 Guns, and took off their Maſts, Bowſprit, and great Part of their Rigging. This Veſſel was ſo diſabled as to be upon the Point of putting out a white Flag, when ſome other three Deck'd Ship appeared to her Relief. The Temeraire loſt in the Engagement only two Men, and had ten wounded; ſhe received a Shot betwixt Wind and Water, another in her Bowſprit, and a Third in her Main-maſt, notwithſtanding which the Engliſh could not reſiſt her Fire above Half an Hour. The Lion was attacked by two Engliſh Men of War, one of 74, and another of 72 Guns; they were engaged within Piſtol Shot of each other. The firſt made ſmall Reſiſtance, but the ſecond maintained the Engagement with great Obſtinacy, till her Mizen-maſt and Fore-Topmaſt were carried off: The Main-maſt of the Lion received a Shot through it, and all her Rigging was ſo much damaged as to be rendered unfit for Service. Of all our Squadron the Lion was the moſt injured.

Genoa, May 15. According to Letters from Minorca, dated the 6th of this Month, the French were Maſters of Fort Philippet, and in a few Days, would be ready to batter the Forts St. Philip and Charles, with 98 Pieces of Cannon, of 24, 36, and 48 Pounders, beſides which, they have ſix Mortars for throwing Bombs of 500 lb. as many for Bombs of 300, and 30 more capable of throwing Bombs and Granades of 100 and 200 lb. Weight.

Paris, May 24. On Friday Evening an Expreſs arrived at Verſailles, from the Duke de Richelieu, with Advice that the Trenches were opened in the Night between the 9th and 10th Inſtant, before Fort St. Philip, in Minorca.

Paris, June 4. According to the laſt Letters which the Court has received from the Count de la Galiſſoniere, and which are dated the 25th of May, the Engliſh Squadron, commanded by Admiral Byng, had not appeared ſince the Engagement of the Twentieth, and ours continued cruizing before the Entrance of Mahon Harbour.

According to Advices from the Camp before Fort St Philip, our Bomb-Batteries continued Playing from the 12th to the 17th with great Succeſs. That Day the Battery of Cannon on the Right began to play; the 18th the Sieur de Pinay, who commanded the Battery on the Left, was killed, and the Field Marſhal, Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, wounded. The 10th, the Engliſh Squadron appearing at Sea, Marſhal Richelieu ſent thirteen Picquets to the Count de la Galiſſoniere, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for cutting off all Communication between the Engliſh Admiral and the Beſieged. The 20th, a Bomb having ſet Fire to one of our Batteries about Two in the Afternoon, and the Beſieged perceiving it, they redoubled their Fire, and made a Sally from the Lunette de la Reine, whither, however, they were ſeon drove back by our Grenadiers. The 21ſt and 22d, our Troops were employed in repairing the old Batteries, and erecting new Ones. The 22d, our Squadron appearing, before the Port, the Army made great Rejoicings in the Evening for the Advantage gained by that Squadron two Days before over that of the Engliſh. The 23d, the Count de Lannion relieved the Marquis du Meſnil at the Trenches, with the two Battalions of Royal Marine; and that Day, and the 24th, were ſpent, as the preceding, in reparing the Batteries which had been damaged, and raiſing new Ones.

War will be declared againſt England in a few Days.

LONDON, June 1.

By Letters Yeſterday from Gibraltar we are aſſured that Admiral Byng, with his Squadron, arrived there the ſecond paſt, and being joined by Commodore Edgcumbe, ſailed from thence the 6th for Portmahon, with two Regiments on board.

June 3. Monday laſt the Royal Regiment of Artillery encamped in Woolwich Warren, being ready to embark or march on the firſt Notice.

Letter from Marſeilles, dated May 13.

"Treſnel's Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of two Battalions, arrived here the 8th, and next Day embarked on board three Tranſports, to reinforce the Army under the Duke de Richelieu. Two Battalions of the Regiment of Nice arrived here on Tueſday (the 11th) and are likewiſe embarked for the ſame Deſtination. Several more Tranſports are likewiſe preparing to ſail for Minorca with a great Quantity of all Kinds of Proviſions."

June 5. By the laſt Mails from Flanders and Holland, ſome of the foreign Miniſters have received Advice of an Engagement near Port Mahon, between the Squadrons of Admiral Byng and the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere. It is ſaid, that on the Nineteenth Day of May, Mr. de la Galiſſoniere ſent out a light Ship to get Intelligence of the Engliſh Fleet, which Ship returned the next Morning early, with an Account of its being near at Hand; whereupon the French Admiral drew up his Squadron in a Line of Battle to receive it. In the Forenoon of the 20th, the Engliſh Squadron appeared, and remained three Hours inactive in ſight of the French, though ours had the Wind of them. The French Admiral then judging that our Squadron was not over eager to engage, called a Council of War, in which it was reſolved to beat up to the Engliſh; which was accordingly done, and in a few Hours after an Engagement enſued. In about an Hour and a Half after the Action began, one of our Ships fell out of the Line, and was ſoon followed by a ſecond, and her Example was followed by a third, in about 4 Hours (it being then towards Duſk) the whole Squadron diſappeared. M. de la Galiſſoniere ſays in his Diſpatches to the French Court, that he expected our Squadron would have given him a great deal more Trouble. After the Action he ſtill kept his Station off Mahon Harbour, to prevent Succours being thrown into St. Philip's Fort, and imagined the Engliſh Squadron might appear the next Day; but they did not appear at all. According to the French Admiral's Liſt, their Loſs amounts to 50 killed, and 150 wounded, among whom are 8 Officers.

June 10. *We are well informed that General Blakeney was bravely defending St. Philip's Caſtle the 22d of May, having made ſeveral Sallies, and done the Enemy great Damage by ſtriking their Cannon, &c. 'Tis ſaid he had cauſed three Officers of the Garriſon, who were ſuſpected to be Traitors, to be hanged; and likewiſe four other Perſons who had taken Shelter in the Caſtle.*

June 12. We are aſſured that ſome very conſiderable Alterations will ſoon be made in the Government of Pennſylvania.

The French King has concluded with the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia a Convention of Neutrality, alſo a Defenſive Treaty of Friendſhip and Alliance; which were both ſigned at Verſailles the Firſt of laſt Month, and the Ratifications were exchanged laſt Friday.

The Colcheſter in the late Action fired 21 Rounds of all Sorts, expending about 84 Barrels of Gunpowder, with Shot proportionable; ſo that when the Frenchman ran from them, they had no Grape-ſhot nor Double-headed Shot left on board, all being fired away, nor any round Shot left, but what were in the Shot-lockers on Deck. By this it may be gueſſed what ſmart Work they had of it for the ſix Hours and Half that it laſted.

It is ſaid, that if any Officer in the Fleet is found guilty of Cowardice by a Court-martial, he will be ſhot on board of his Ship as ſoon as convicted, to prevent any Interceſſion for Pardon, as Kirby and Wade were in the late Queen Anne's Reign.

The Land Forces for America, under Convoy of the Stirling Caſtle and Surprize Men of War, are to have the uſual Pay of the Foot-guards in Great Britain.

100 Miners, raiſed in the Collieries in the North, embarked laſt Tueſday at Greenwich, where they have been quartered ſome Time, for America.

Laſt Saturday Commodore Saunders kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at Kenſington, on being promoted to be an Admiral.

June 15. *'Tis ſaid that an Expreſs is arrived from Admiral Smith in the Downs, with Advice, that he ſpoke to a Dutch Ship who had been at Minorca, the Maſter of which ſays, that when he came away the French had already loſt* 4000 *Men in different Attacks.*

Private Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that 12 Spaniſh Men of War have arrived there one after another, half equiped, and were compleating in that, in order to be ready to ſail towards the End of May, and it was reported there, that 1000 Spaniſh Troops were going to be ſent to Majorca under Convoy of that Squadron.

Letters from Paris of the 7th Inſtant adviſe, that all that was known there concerning Admiral Byng's Fleet was, two of his Ships were diſmaſted and three diſabled; and that the principal Advantage which accrued to the French from the Engagement between the two Fleets, was the Impoſſibility of Fort St. Philips receiving any timely Aſſiſtance.

We hear that two Thouſand Heſſians are to go to the Iſland of Guernſey, in order to guard that Place from any Attempt the French ſhall make there.

On Sunday laſt, *and not before*, ſailed from Plymouth, to reinforce Admiral Byng, as 'tis reported, the Prince George, Naſſau, Iſis, Hampton-Court, and Ipſwich, with a Number of Tranſports, which had on board Campbell's Regiment, and 100 Miners belonging to the Artillery.

Sunday Morning Lord Tyrawly, the Earl of Penmure, Admiral Hawke, Admiral Saunders, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction, ſet out Poſt for Portſmouth, in order to embark there for Gibraltar. Lord Tyrawly is going to take the Command of that Fortreſs; the Earl of Penmure to join his Regiment there.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 14.

"Wedneſday arrived the Surprize, with a Convoy of 12 Tranſports from the Downs, who have on board Officers and Recruits for the Regiments in North-America. They will ſail in a Day or two under Convoy of the Stirling Caſtle, Capt. Corniſh."

Extract of a Letter, dated Plymouth Dock, Friday May 28.

"*This Morning the Lieutenant of the Colcheſter came to Admiral Moſtyn from Falmouth, with Advice, that ſhe was ſafe in that Port, and brought in there with great Difficulty; where the Admiral and Commiſſioners immediately order'd ſix Gangs of Shipwrights to go down to Falmouth, to fit her ſo as to bring her hither with Safety, and to have a proper Repair.*

"*After fighting four Hours the Frenchmen fired red-hot Shot on board of her, which ſet her on Fire. This Engagement was off Belleiſle, and made the French fire their Alarm Guns on Shore, and ring their Alarm Bells.*"

NEWBERN, (in North-Carolina) June 28.

We hear from Roan County, That a ſmall Party of the Cherokee Indians have lately come there, and committed Depredations on the Inhabitants; they carried away ſeveral Horſes, and other Things of Value, but were purſued by a Party of the Neighbours, who came up with them, and on demanding the Goods, they ſet up the War-whoop, flew to Trees, and were preparing to fire on our People, who being inferior in Number were obliged to quit them: They were then purſued by a ſtronger Body of our People, who ſoon got up with them in a Town belonging to the Catawba Tribe of Indians, where the Horſes and ſome of the Goods were retaken by their Means, and a white Woman, who was with them brought back to Saliſbury Supream Court, and there tried, for being concerned with the Indians. At this Court the Catawba Tribe aſſembled, headed by their King, who being introduced to the Chief Juſtice of the Court, ſaid, "We are come to "inform you of our inviolable Attachment to the Engliſh "Intereſt; and that we are noways concerned in the "Cherokee Roguery: That we will uſe all poſſible Means "to bring the Offenders to Juſtice; and that we have "taken up the Hatchet againſt the French, and thoſe who "join them, and are determined not to lay it down with-"out uſing of it." The King's Warriors and the reſt of his Tribe declared, what he had ſaid was their general Voice, he being their Mouth: After which they ſeconded it by a War-whoop, and performed a Mock Fight; and then departed to follow the Cherokees.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 29.

We hear from the Mouth of Conecocheague, that four Indians, dreſſed in red Caps, and much like Col. Creſap's Men, came down among the Inhabitants there, and killed and ſcalped two People, and then made off. A Party of 46 *Men were immediately ſent out after them; but they have not yet been able to meet with them.*

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 2.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Dewar from Cadiz, which Place he left the 16th of June, and informs, that the Day after he came out, he fell in with 8 Britiſh Men of War of the Line, about 16 Leagues from Gibraltar, bound to the Mediterranean to reinforce the Admirals Byng and Weſt. Theſe Ships were from 90 to 60 Guns, and had on board a great Number of Troops out of old Regiments.

The ſame Day Captain Staniford arrived at Ipſwich in 43 Days from Liſbon, who confirms the Accounts we have had from other Places, of an Engagement between the Engliſh and French Fleets off Port-Mahon, with theſe further Particulars, viz. That after an obſtinate Fight from Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon till Night, both Fleets parted; that the French retired either to Toulon or Marſeilles, and it was thought the Engliſh had got into Mahon Harbour.

By ſeveral Veſſels from the Weſt-Indies we are informed, That a great Number of Privateers were fitting out both at the Engliſh and French Iſlands, but that none of them had put to Sea 18 days ago.-----That beſides abundance of Northern Veſſels with Proviſions at St. Euſtatia, no leſs than Two Thouſand Tons of Beef, &c. from Ireland, were lately brought to Statia in Dutch Veſſels, ſuppoſed for the Uſe of the French.

We have the following melancholy Account from the Weſtward, viz. That 13 of our Carpenters being at Work in the Woods near Lake George, within Half a Mile of one of the Forts, and under a Guard of a Captain and 60 Men, and the Captain diſcovering Indians in the Buſhes hard by, ran away with his Men, and called to the Carpenters to make the beſt of their Way, for that there were Indians: But the Guard being gone, the Indians attacked the poor Carpenters and killed Eight of them, the other

*** The Poſt ſets out this Day for Carliſle, and for the future that Stage will be regularly performed once a Week until Chriſtmas.

other five made ſhift to recover the Fort. 'Tis ſaid the Indians were about 30 in Number, and that the Captain is broke for his ill Behaviour.

The following Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, dated July 26, we received by laſt Saturday's Courier, viz. General Winſlow, with the chief Part of the Army, arrived here the 20th, with the Artillery, &c. in 3 Days from Half-Moon, and the next Day ſet out for the Lake: Colonel Ruggles with his Regiment ſets out for the Lake To-morrow: Laſt Week 3 Men were killed at Fort William-Henry, which was chiefly owing to bad Conduct in the Officer who commanded the Party. Yeſterday three Deſerters came to Fort Miller, with their Guns clubbed, for Protection, and ſaid 16 more were determined to do the ſame; they ſay that Garriſon is in a miſerable Condition; that they have the Small-pox there, and that there is but fourteen Pieces of Cannon at Ticonderoga, chiefly ſmall. The Deſerters have been examined by the General, and are properly taken Care of, for fear of bringing any bad Diſtemper: The Enemy lately killed two of our Men at Fort William-Henry, and wounded a Third; but a Party of our Men ſallied out of the Fort and overtook them, killed and ſcalped one Indian, and it is thought ſeveral, as they found three Guns and 30 Packs, which they brought to the Fort.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 9.

The Leiceſter Packet Boat left Falmouth the 23d of June, and the Day after Capt. Ratford deſcried a Fleet at ſome Diſtance, and was chaſed by one of them for ſome Hours, but out-ſailed her: About which Time another Fleet hove in Sight, and by their Signals and Courſe were both judged to be Engliſh Fleets; the one under Admiral Oſborne, bound to America, with the Stirling-Caſtle Man of War, and twelve Tranſports under Convoy; and the other under the Admirals Hawke and Saunders, bound up the Mediterranean.

Capt. Dehart arrived here on Thurſday laſt, in ſeven Days from North-Carolina, and informs us, That he ſailed in Company with Capt. Bolton, of Boſton, whom he parted with the ſecond Day after, and two Days after that, being laſt Tueſday, in Lat. 37, he ſpoke with him again, when Capt. Bolton informed him that he had been chaſed the Day before for four Hours, by a large black Schooner; but that being conſiderably to windward, and ſhe making but poor Way, and at the ſame time obſerving a Sail to Leeward, ſhe quitted him, and bore away for the other.

Since our laſt the French Ship brought in by the Nightingale Man of War has been condemned, and her Cargo ſelling off every Day.

The Nightingale we hear is preparing for a Cruize.

Tueſday laſt his Excellency Major General SHIRLEY, *ſailed from hence for Rhode-Iſland, with a fair Wind.*

Since our laſt the following Privateers fell down to the Watering Place, viz. The Sloop Hardy, Capt. Grantham, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men; the Sloop Mary, Capt. Pell, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men; the Snow Earl of Loudon, Capt. Waynman, of 16 Carriage, and 16 Swivel Guns, and 120 Men; the Sloop Bradſtreet, Capt. Becker, of 8 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns, and 50 Men.

The Brig Prince George, Capt. Linus King, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, will fall down to the Watering Place on Wedneſday next, as will alſo the Sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Randal, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and the Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Fenton, of 10 Carriage, and 10 Swivels, with 50 Men, at the ſame Time. The Brig Polly, Capt. Grigg, of 14 Carriage, and 14 Swivel Guns; and Schooner Margaret, Captain Miller, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, are fitting out with all Expedition.

We are credibly informed, That about 5 Weeks ago, there was at Cape-Francois, one French Ship of War of 74 Guns, two of 64 one of 54, and two Frigates, one of 36 Guns, and the other of 28; that ſeveral Engliſh Veſſels had lately been carried in there, one a large Schooner, with 20 Horſes on Deck, one a ſmall Schooner, and a Brig commanded by Capt. Butterfield, bound from Georgia for Santa Croix; that about 50 Sail then lay at the Cape loading Sugars, &c. for Old France; but that Men were ſo ſcarce that 'twas thought almoſt impracticable, to obtain a Sufficiency of Seamen to navigate them to Europe; and that a great many ſingle Ships had arrived there from home lately.

Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, July 28, 1756.

This Day was publiſhed here, by Order of his Excellency the Governor, His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King; at which was preſent his Excellency the Governor, attended by the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough, together with five Companies of Foot, and two Troops of Horſe, who on the Occaſion fired three handſome Vollies. And we underſtand his Excellency has given Orders for publiſhing the ſaid Declaration of War in the Cities of Perth-Amboy and Burlington.

ALBANY, Auguſt 2.

The Declaration of Michael Greenlief, *one of the French Priſoners, taken and brought to this Town the 22d of July, by Capt.* ROBERT ROGERS.

He ſays, "That he was never in the French King's Service as a Soldier; that his Occupation was a Farmer, and that he was preſs'd to tranſport Proviſions between St. John's and Ticonderoga, for which he was to have Twelve Livres per Trip.---That he was never at Crown-Point, and that he was but 8 Days from Chamle (his native Place) before he was taken.---That at Chamle there were a great Number of Troops, conſiſting of 500 Regulars, and 200 Militia, ready to put off for Ticonderoga.---That two Days before he left St. John's he was told, that a General and two Regiments were ſafe arrived at Montreal, but was not told the General's Name.---That they had no certain Intelligence in Canada that the Engliſh deſigned to attack Crown-Point, they only expecting it.---That there was great Store of Proviſions at Chamle, and about 50 Boats at St. John's ready loaded bound to Crown-Point.-That he met 30 Boats that Night he was taken, returning from Crown-Point; and that great Numbers in Canada have died of the Small-Pox.---That two Canoes with 20 Indians and 3 Frenchmen, one a Linguiſter, ſet out the Day before he did, in order to harraſs our Convoys.---That the French give the Indians 60 Livres for an Engliſh Scalp, and 50 French Crowns for a Priſoner.---That they underſtood at Canada the Engliſh had a Fleet of Ships cruizing at the Mouth of St. Lawrence; and that their whole Force was to bend towards Crown-Point and Ticonderoga."

The other ſeven French Priſoners brought in alſo by Rogers, *give much the ſame Intelligence.*

"Four Perſons were taken Priſoners at the All-Place, within 3 Miles of Schenectady the 28th of July, viz. John Viele and his Negro, Thomas Hall, and another Perſon.

"Three French Deſerters came in at Fort Miller, near Saratoga, the ſame Day, and ſay, that 3500 Men are at the Narrows, many of them ſickly, but few at Crown Point, and 1500 Regulars, who arrived this Summer, at Montreal.

"The 26th of July, a Number of French and Indians, about 200, fired at the Waggoners within 200 Yards of Fort William Henry, and killed two, and wounded four; the Waggon Guard returned their Fire, and Capt. Lotteridge of the York Forces, with twelve Men only, ſurrounding the Rear of the Enemy, fired upon them, upon which they fled, and left 24 Knapſacks and 12 Guns behind them, Capt. Lotteridge was ſhot thro' the Hat and Coat.

"Col. Webb (who now is to act as Major-General) is gone to Oſwego."

A Letter from the German Flats, dated July 28.

----"I have but juſt Time to acquaint you, That one Conner, who has been to Quadraque, as a Spy, is juſt now arrived here with the greateſt Diſpatch from Oſwego: He ſays, that there are a Body of French encamped within a Mile and a Quarter of Quadraque, conſiſting of about 1600 Men, who are to come againſt Oſwego. I can ſay nothing more at preſent than that the Commanding Officer at Oſwego is prepared for 'em, come when they pleaſe."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 12.

Capt. Rench, who left Plymouth the 29th of June, in Company with a Number of Tranſports, with five Regiments on board, for Gibraltar, under Convoy of three Ships of War, of 60, 40, and 20 Guns, gives us the following agreeable Intelligence, viz. That that Day he heard a Letter read at Plymouth, from an Officer belonging to Admiral Byng's Fleet, to his Father there, adviſing, that they had met with the French Fleet, and engaged them from ſome Time in the Afternoon (he does not ſay what Day) till Night came on, when he took the Opportunity of landing the Men he had on board his Fleet for Minorca, which he did effectually, and then came out again, and engaged Galiſſoniere a ſecond Time; in which Engagement he ſhattered his Ships ſo much, that they were all obliged to run for it, ſome into Carthagena, and others into Toulon, &c. and that he, Byng, was lying off of Toulon, with 21 Sail of Men of War, in order to prevent any Succours being ſent to the French Army at Port-Mahon.

On the 22d of July, in Latitude 35: 3, Long. 31: 59, he ſpoke with the Fleet bound to North-America, conſiſting of 13 Tranſports, under Convoy of a 74 and 40 Gun Ship. The Honourable GEORGE DENNY, Eſq; appointed Governor of this Province, is on board the 74 Gun Ship.

And on the Second Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 64, 10, he ſpoke with the Hynd Man of War, bound to England from Jamaica, on board of which is Admiral Knowles, late Governor of that Iſland, who, Capt. Rench was informed, is made a Lord of the Admiralty.

Capt. Rench ſays further, that there had not one French Privateer appeared on the Coaſt of England: That Admiral Hawke had ſailed for the Mediterranean in a ſingle Ship: That the Royal George, of 112 Guns, ſailed alſo for the Mediterranean at the ſame time with the Gibraltar Fleet: That the Engliſh were in high Spirits: And that every County in England had offered to build a Veſſel of War for His Majeſty at its own Expence, and that ſeveral of them were actually on the Stocks.

It is alſo ſaid that the French are very ſickly at Minorca; that great Numbers of them die daily; and that General Blakeney has a good Garriſon there, conſiſting of between four and five Thouſand effective Men.

The Ship Swanzey, Capt. Vaughan, was to ſail from London for this Port about the 20th of June; and the Snow Unity, Bell, about the Firſt of July. The Otter, Captain Rankin, was up for this Place.

Arrived in London, belonging to this Harbour; Captain Bolitho, from Georgia; and the Captains White, Blair, Riddall, and Laing, from South Carolina. At Briſtol, The Hetty, Captain Jones.

The Eſther, Capt. Houſe, bound to London from North-Carolina, put into Bearhaven, in Ireland, having been a long Time at Sea, and in great Want of Proviſions.

By a Letter from Fort Henry, in Berks County, dated Auguſt the Seventh, there is Advice, that the Indians are hovering about that Neighbourhood, ſome of them being ſeen almoſt every Day; and that they had burnt the Houſe of Nicholas Eiſenhower.

From Barbados we learn, that two Martinico Men, taken by one of our Men of War, have been lately ſent in there; and that the Prize taken by Captain Falkingham had alſo got ſafe in.

We have Advice from Halifax, that a French Frigate was lately drove aſhore near Louiſburgh by ſome of our Men of War.

On Tueſday Night his Honour the GOVERNOR came to Town from New-York.

On Monday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee, from Amboy.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, from New-York.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from Ditto.
Snow John and Richard, Thomas Calvert, from Barbados.
Brig Warren, John M'Pherſon, from Jamaica.
Sloop Batchelor, John Johnſon, from New-London.
-------Polly, Robert Shewbart, from Maryland.
Snow George, Robert Hardie, from Barbados.
-------Two Brothers, William Marſden, from Liſbon.
Ship Joſeph and Jane, William Warſdale, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Batchelor, John Johnſon, for New-London.
Brig Eſther, Norwood Saltus, for Barbados.
------Sarah and Catherine, William Condy, for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Sloop Little Patty, Samuel Martin, to New-York.
Snow Horner, John Sutton, to Barbados.
Brig Succeſs, Matthew Pinnell, to Halifax.
Sloop Batchelor, John Johnſon, to New-York.
Ship Samuel and Molly, George Stevenſon, to Barbados.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child, to New-York.
Brig Thiſtle, George Atkinſon, to Barbados.
Ship Suſannah, Robert Coulton, to Ditto.

JUST imported from Liverpool, and to be ſold on board the ſhip Joſeph and Jane, William Warſdale commander now lying at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff, a choice parcel of LIVERPOOL SALT, by WILLIAM and DAVID MACILVAINE, or ſaid Commander. Alſo ſeveral likely Engliſh women ſervants times to be diſpoſed of on board ſaid ſhip.

Juſt imported, in the ſhip Joſeph and Jane, William Warſdale Maſter, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRIFFITTS,

At his houſe, in Second-ſtreet,

A GREAT variety of 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh ozenbrigs, ſtriped duffels, felt hats, ſail cloth, 10 and 20d nails, yarn ſtockings, &c. Tbc.

TAKEN from the ſubſcriber's door, living in Frankford, on Saturday evening, the 7th inſtant, a likely bay working horſe, about 14 hands high, with 3 white feet, a ſtar in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, is ſhod before with old ſhoes, has a ſhort tail, carries one of his ears ſtraight up, and the other leaning forwards. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to Frankford, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. If ſtolen, and the thief convicted, Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH LEECH.

Burlington, Auguſt 6, 1756.

WHEREAS one Jonathan Thomas, of Burlington, in the year 1755, ſurveyed part of a tract of land in the county of Morris, near the Falls of Alometung; which tract was, in the year 1714, ſurveyed to Benjamin Hunter, my father, as by the record of the ſame ſurvey, now in the Surveyor General's Office at Burlington will appear. In order therefore to prevent any innocent perſons being impoſed on and injured by purchaſing under the ſurvey to Jonathan Thomas, I give this publick notice, that the ſurvey to ſaid Benjamin Hunter is on record, and that I ſhall immediately take the ſteps proper for the recovery of my right.

THOMAS HUNTER.

STRAYED away in June laſt, out of the paſture belonging to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Blackhorſe Alley, Philadelphia, a bay mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old, trots and gallops well, her mane was then trimmed ſhort, and thinned under, on the off ſide, has a ſmall white ſpot on her hind heel, hardly to be ſeen, was ſhod before, and had a middling long bob tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

HENRY DUFF.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet corner,

A LARGE aſſortment of Engliſh and other ſilks, viz. white, cloth and coloured damaſks; half yard and half ell brocades; half ell and 3 qr. luteſtrings; raven and cloth coloured, green, pink, and white paduaſoys; ſilk cops, and a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; kerſeys, halfthicks, ſtriped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Briſtol glaſs, pipes, writing paper, rum, ſugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnerſhip of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwiſe, are once more requeſted to diſcharge the ſame to Thomas Willing, executor to ſaid eſtates, and ſurviving partner; otherwiſe they will be put to the trouble and expence which the law will occaſion. Tbc 3 M.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN ATKINSON,

In Second-ſtreet, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, ſciatick, rheumatick, ſcorbutick and windy pains, ſurfeits and dry coughs, aſthmas, pains or ſtitches in the ſides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not ſo pleaſant to take.

The balſam of tar, good for ſtrains, bruiſes, wounds, ſores and ulcers, in man or beaſt, to be applied outwardly.

The ſimple oil of tar, good for horſes (where there is no fever) in ſurfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, ſcab, ſores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palſies or nervous caſes, for beaſts that are hide bound, lungs ſick and hoarſe. The above three ſorts to be ſold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And alſo the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palſies, tremblings, cramps, convulſions, lowneſs of ſpirits, numbneſs, weakneſs, coldneſs, ſtiffneſs, or waſting of the limbs, white ſwellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and promote an appetite, for dropſies, ſtone, ſand and gravel, and to deſtroy all ſorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1756.

THIS day abſented himſelf from his maſter's ſervice, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Harry, about five feet ſix inches high, a broad well ſet fellow, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and Dutch: had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, with flat metal buttons, old check ſhirt, white tow trowſers, good ſhoes, and an old hat; chews Tobacco much, is a nimble lively fellow, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to George Johnſon, in Frederick county, in Virginia; from thence aſſigned to one John Lindſay; from thence to John Clark, of Lancaſter; from thence to one Cookſon, and from thence to the ſubſcriber. Whoever ſecures ſaid Harry, in any goal, or brings him to his maſter, if taken in or near Philadelphia, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, if more than 20 miles, ſhall have Ten Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. he pretends to be a free man, and to have great friends in Maryland and Virginia. All maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

RUN away, on the 19th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, two ſervants, viz. a man and his wife. The man named David Fotbergale, a Dutchman, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is a ſlim fellow, wears his own black hair, and has a mark on his left cheek: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a brown half-worn jacket, with braſs buttons, coarſe ſhirt, coarſe trowſers, old ſhoes, and black yarn ſtockings. The woman is named Chriſtiana, a Dutch woman, about 23 years of age, and of a brown complexion: Had on a Dutch cap, black worſted and wool jacket and petticoat, a grey petticoat, a narrow ſtriped bed gown, a blue apron, and half worn ſhoes without ſtockings: They have a female child with them about two years old, has fair hair, and a red round face; it had on a brown woollen frock; the woman ſeems to be about half gone with child: They took with them a ſmall feather bed, and ſome other things not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ARMOR.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by BLACK HARRY, Bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court (Price Four-pence.)

THE SECOND EDITION, with ADDITIONS, of a REMONSTRANCE, by OBADIAH HONESTY, in the Caſe of the Reverend Mr. Smith, with ſome REMARKS on his being called before the Houſe of ASSEMBLY.

Welcome for thee fair FREEDOM, *all the* Paſt;
For thee fair FREEDOM, *welcome e'en the* Laſt.

N. B. The firſt Edition of this was publiſhed on Tueſday the 3d inſtant, and the ſecond Edition on Friday laſt.

TO be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Morten Garret, deceaſed, in Blockley, adjoining to the Lower Ford on Schuylkill, on Tueſday the 24th of Auguſt inſtant, at four a clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract or piece of land fronting the river, nearly oppoſite Mr. Francis's country ſeat, about four miles from the city, containing fifty acres, partly wood, and partly arable land, with a quantity of meadow ground, pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's ſeat or retirement, having a curious proſpect, and a healthy ſituation, with a fruitful Soil. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may at any time before the ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes, view the land, ſee a draught thereof, and agree on the terms with ANN GARRETT.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

All Letters for Lancaſter, York, Carliſle, or Wincheſter, ſhould be brought to the Office by Nine a Clock on Thurſday Mornings.

To be Sold by

POTTS and YORKE,

At their ſtore, on Bickley's wharff,

BARR and pig-iron, Weſt-India and New-England rum, melaſſes, ſugar, and an aſſortment of European goods, imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſilver watches, lead, and ſhot.

Lately imported, chiefly from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

SOLOMON FUSSELL,

At the Hand-ſaw and Crown, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, very cheap for ready money,

FLAXEN and hempen ozenbrigs, 9 eights Iriſh ſheeting, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, 6 and 7 qr. bed bunts, 13 nail bed ticks, 9 qr. Flanders ditto, fine and ſuperfine ſhaloon, calimancoe, double and ſingle damaſks, poplins, miſſenets, thread, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces and handkerchiefs, long and clear lawns, tammies, ſuperfine durants, printed cottons, fine chints and calicoes, ſtay trimmings, mens, womens and childrens hoſe, womens ſtuff ſhoes, worſted quality, 3 qr. check linen, check handkerchiefs, princes linen, paduaſoy ribbon, cambricks, black paduaſoy, ſnuff-boxes, horn combs, ſealing wax, Holman's inkpowder, wafers, quarto bibles, ſpelling books, young man's beſt companions, writing paper, tapes, pins, ferrits, gartering, mens and youths felt hats, rugs, blankets, tea, coffee, pepper, canvas and crewels, buck and bone ſcale table knives and forks, Hoole's piſtol capt buck cuttoes, variety of locks, files and raſps, ſilver'd ſtay-hooks, ſaſh and ſcrew pullies and lines, ſeveral ſorts of coat, waiſtcoat and ſleeve buttons, pewter diſhes and plates, porringers, ſpoons, tankards, teapots and baſons, croſs-cut, mill, hand, tenant, pannel and compaſe ſaws and ſetts, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, ſhingling hatchets, compaſſes, rules, braſs knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood ſcrews, ſnuffers, key rings, augers, gouges, chizels, various kinds of braſs and iron hinges, ſmiths vizes and anvils, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, a neat aſſortment of ſadlery and joiners furniture, ſhoe knives, gimblets, fire ſhovels and tongs, flints, gun locks, coffin handles, ſhoe and knee buckles, wire, various ſorts of bruſhes, razors, lancets, horſe fleams, taylors ſhears, frying pans, beer and wine cocks, center, chair, wimble, gouge noſe and coopers bitts, ſhoe tacks, awl blades and hafts, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 and 24 d. nails, batts, trunk and clout nails, carpenters adzes, axes, drawing knives, warming pans, iron pots, braſs and iron kettles, cart boxes of various ſizes, madder, ground redwood and ſuſtick, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow oker, Venetian red and yellow, whiting, logwood, linſeed oil, brimſtone, Bateman's drops, glue, rozin, copperas, allom, window glaſs, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to inſert. ¶

N. B. There are alſo to be ſold two houſes in Pewter-Platter-Alley, oppoſite the Printing-Office, no ground-rent on them. For terms of ſale, enquire of ſaid Solomon Fuſſell.

Imported in the Carolina, Philadelphia, and other ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM GRANT,

At his houſe in Water-ſtreet, three doors above Cheſtnut ſtreet corner,

MUSKETS, and neat fuzees, with bayonets and bullet moulds, a fine aſſortment of ſattins, padua ſoys ſilk deſoys, India and Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, ſarcenet, alamode, damaſks, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black ſilk ſtockings, ſilk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, ſilk laces, variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large aſſortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, baladine ſewing ſilks, ſilverets, rich ſpangles, crapes, grazets, Iriſh ſtuffs, hairbines grograms, fine aſſortment of camblets, cambletteens, ſuper and coarſe duroys, fine ſaggathies, double and ſingle alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and ſtriped calimancoes, florettas, yard wide plads, variety of ſhaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain ruſſels, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarſe chints, calicoes muſlins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread ſtockings, gloves, mitts and waiſtcoat patterns, fuſtians, thick-ſets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Iriſh linens, tandems, tandem ſileſias, bag holland, garlix, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Iriſh ſheeting, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, clouting, napkin and ruſſia diapers and huckabacks, 3 qr. yard and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muſlin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horſe-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, bruſſels and black lace, fine aſſortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green ſpectacles, carpets and chair ſeats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glaſſes, a curious aſſortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, veſt and ſhirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horſe-whips, neſts of trunks, tea cheſts, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, ſtay-cord and braid, velvet ſhapes, blank books, wafers, ſealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, braſs ware and cutlary, ſhot, raiſins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glaſs, pipes, earthen-ware, pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearſall's works, ſeal-ſkin wig-boxes, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Grant above a twelve month, are deſired to make immediate payment. Tbctf.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

Goſhen, Cheſter County, July 6, 1756.

WHEREAS my ſervant, Joſeph Cooke, about three weeks ago, obtained leave (for two days) to go from home, and is not yet returned; therefore whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ELLIS DAVIS.

N. B. He is an Iriſhman, about 35 years of age, of middle ſtature, long viſage, has ſandy curled hair, and pretends to be a clothier by trade: Had on when he went away, a good felt hat, a dark brown coat, a new light coloured cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, old cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor, Tbctf.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, upholſterer, having removed from Front-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Tent, near Market-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Engliſh Church, Makes all ſorts of upholſtery work, ſuch as furniture for beds, ſacking-bottoms, feather beds, matraſſes, all ſorts of paper hangings, &c. &c. Likewiſe drums, colours, cartouch-boxes, marquees for officers. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies that are pleaſed to employ him, may depend on having their buſineſs done with care and diſpatch. ¶

Imported in the London, Capt. Peter Reeve, and to be ſold by

JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the Corner of Fourth-Freet,

A Neat aſſortment of looking glaſſes, viz. Piers, ſconces and dreſſing glaſſes, cutlers ware, joiners and ſadlers furniture, &c. Fine worſted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton ſtockings. Looking glaſſes new quickſilver'd, or framed, in the neateſt manner. He ſupplies people with new glaſſes to their own frames, and compleatly fixes up houſe bells and cabbin bells in the neweſt London method.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books intituled Second Thoughts concerning War. ¶ Tbc.

On Monday next will be publiſhed, and ſold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Neweſt Printing Office, on the South Side of the Jerſey Market, (Price Six-pence)

THE LAWFULNESS of DEFENSIVE WAR. A SERMON, preached before the Members of the Church at Chicheſter, in Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, upon their late Aſſociation for *Defence*, Feb. 14, 1756. By JOHN ABRAHAM LEDINIUS, Itin. Miſſ. to the Swede Congregations.

Vex the Midianites, and ſmite them. Numbers xxv. 17.

BOOKS printed and ſold by *James Chattin*.

Fothergill's and Chalkley's Journals *(both very cheap)* Life of John Roberts, Jeffry's Addreſs to Church of England, Fuller's, Barclay's and Weſtminſter Catechiſms, David Hall to Perſons diſown'd, Uſeful Miſcellanies, an Eſſay on Conduct, Short Hiſtory of a long Travel, Ellwood's Davideis, Art of Contentment, Royal Primer improved, Dilworth's Spelling-book, Woolman againſt Negroe-keeping, Bloody Battle betwixt George and Lewis, Mr. Imrie's Predictions, Miniſter preaching his own Funeral Sermon, Life of Duncan Cameron, Confeſſion of John Myrack, &c. &c. Where may be had Blank Bonds, Bills of Lading, and other Blanks, Bibles, Teſtaments, Writing-paper of different ſorts, Blank Books, Inkpowder, Writing-ink, Quills, and other Stationary. ☞ 5 W.

RUN away on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living near Charles-town, in Cecil county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Thomas Williams, about 20 years of age, and about five feet five inches high, pretty much pock-marked, and of a dark complexion: Had on when he went away, a new beaver hat, white cap, a lightiſh coloured cloth coat and jacket, cloth coloured fuſtian breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with ſteel buckles in them, both fine and coarſe ſhirts, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

N. B. The clothes will be too long for him, as he took them from another man. He has a quantity of money with him, and it is thought will change his name.

TO be ſold, by way of publick vendue, by the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek hundred, in New-Caſtle county, on Tueſday the tenth Day of Auguſt, about ten a clock, viz. two plantations, one of which is, and has been, a noted tavern, and lies upon the great road leading from Newport to Coneſtogoe, within about four miles of Newport, with good buildings and improvements, and a large young bearing orchard, ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, containing about 200 acres of good land, about 20 acres of it good mowable meadow. The other plantation is adjoining, alſo with good improvements, containing about 200 acres, all under good fencing and repairs. The titles are indiſputable, and reaſonable credit will be given for the purchaſe of the above plantations. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time, all the utenſils belonging to the plantation, ſuch as carts, ploughs, harrows, &c. with horſes, mares, cows, ſheep and hogs, and ſome houſhold furniture. Where attendance and long credit will be given on ſaid day, by

¶ WILLIAM BALL.

Juſt imported in the Snow William and Mary, Richard Southcot, maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOSHUA HOWELL,

At his ſtore, near Arch-ſtreet wharff,

AN aſſortment of Iriſh linens, Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton and linen checks, mens and womens thread ſtockings, mens and womens lamb gloves and mittens, womens damaſk and ſtuff ſhoes, tammies, ſhaloons, wool cards, gunpowder, iron pots, and ſundry other goods.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina, Captain Meſnard, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-ſtreet,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Perſians, taffeties, ſilk romals, linens of ſeveral ſorts, and ſundry other Goods. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A *PLANTATION, ſituated in the Great Valley, 18 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of land, well water'd and timber'd, with good orchards, houſing and meadows, and every other convenience to render it both pleaſant and profitable, the whole being in prime order. Likewiſe ſome likely Negroe men and women, bred to all ſorts of country buſineſs. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber; who, intending to leave the province in a ſhort time, deſires all that are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by*

Tbc. 6 W. WILLIAM CURRIE.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 4th of September next, a lot of ground (belonging to the eſtate of William Hayes, deceaſed) ſituate in Kenſington, containing 80 feet in length on Warren-ſtreet, and 60 feet in breadth, bounded to the ſouth-weſtward by ſaid ſtreet, to the north-weſtward by Jonathan Biles's land, and to the ſouth-eaſtward by ground of ſaid deceaſed; the whole to be ſold together, or to be divided into four lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The ſale to begin at 3 a clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, by

ISAAC DUTTEN, executor.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent further trouble: And thoſe who have demands are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any demands againſt John Potter, alias Joſeph Hancock, of Vincent townſhip, in Cheſter county, that he is ready to ſettle with all his creditors, and either pay, or give ſufficient ſecurity, by renewing his obligations: And all who are indebted to him, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Signed with his true name,

⊕ *JOSEPH HANCOCK.*

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Thomas Hopkinſon, deceaſed, ſituated in Moyamenſing. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

STrayed from off the Commons of this city, about the 29th of June laſt, the following creatures, viz. a bay mare, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder with O, and on the near buttock with N, with a ſorrel yearling colt; and a black horſe, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with T, has many ſaddle marks on his back, is lame of one of his fore feet, alſo a ſmall black horſe about 13 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, one white hind foot, and ſome grey hairs in his thigh. Whoever brings them to the ſign of the King's Arms, in Second-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Church, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1756.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE SECOND EDITION of "A VOYAGE to the *SOUTH SEA*, in the Years 1740 1, in the *Wager* Man of War, one of Commodore *Anſon*'s Squadron, Containing a faithful NARRATIVE of the Loſs of ſaid Ship on a deſolate Iſland in the Latitude of 47 South, Longitude 81: 49 Weſt: With the Proceedings and Conduct of the Officers and Crew, and the Hardſhips they endured in the ſaid Iſland for the Space of Five Months; their bold Attempt for Liberty, in Coaſting the Southern Part of *Patagonia*; ſetting out with upwards of Eighty Souls in their Boats; the Loſs of the Cutter; their Paſſage through the Streights of *Magellan*; an Account of their Manner of living in the Voyage on Seals, Wild Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* and the incredible Hardſhips they frequently underwent for Want of Food of all Kinds; a Deſcription of the ſeveral Places where they touched in the Streights of *Magellan*, with an Account of the Inhabitants, *&c.* and their ſafe Arrival at *Brazil*, after ſailing One Thouſand Leagues in a Long-boat; their Reception from the *Portugueſe*; an Account of the Diſturbances at *Rio Grand*; their Arrival at *Rio Janeiro*; their Paſſage and Uſage on board a *Portugueſe* Ship to *Liſbon*; and their Return to *England*. Interſperſed with many entertaining and curious Obſervations, not taken Notice of by Sir *John Narborough*, or any other Journaliſt. The whole compiled by Perſons concerned in the Facts related, *viz.* JOHN BULKELEY, and JOHN CUMMINS, late Gunner and Carpenter of the *Wager*."

Bold were the Men, who on the Ocean firſt
Spread the new Sails, when Ship wreck was the worſt:
More Dangers NOW *from* MAN *alone we find,*
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, and the Wind. Waller.
To which will be added,

A Brief Account of the Proceedings in *England*, the Arrival of Captain *Cheap*, the Commander of the *Wager*, who with ſome of the People had been left by their own Requeſt on the aforeſaid deſolate Iſland: Likewiſe of ſome of the People who had been left on Shore to the Southward of the *Rio de Plate*, with the Trials *&c.* never before publiſhed, by *John Bulkeley*, Gunner.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be printed in Octavo, and contain about 320 Pages, on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

2. To be neatly bound in Calf-ſkin.

3. Subſcriptions are taken in at *Philadelphia*, by Mr. *Chattin*, at the *Neweſt Printing Office*, on the South Side of the *Jerſey* Market; at *New York*, *New-London*, *Rhode Iſland*, and at *Boſton*, by the AUTHOR.

4. The Subſcribers Names are to be printed in the Beginning of the Book, and there will no Books be printed but what are ſubſcribed for.

5. Subſcriptions will be taken in till the Tenth Day of *September* next, and no longer, as there are a Number ſufficient ſubſcribed for already to carry it to the Preſs.

6. This Work will be publiſhed in about Six Months from this Date, and delivered to the Subſcribers at one *Spaniſh* milled Dollar apiece, one Half to be paid at Subſcription, the other Half at the Delivery of the Book.

7. Any Gentleman that inclines to encourage this Work, and will ſubſcribe for Six Books, or procure a Subſcription for that Number, for which he will anſwer, ſhall have a ſeventh Book *gratis*. Subſcription Papers for that Purpoſe are to be had at Mr. *Chattin*'s. ¶ 5 W. JOHN BULKELEY, Gunner.

ABRAHAM SHELLY, *Thread-maker*,

In Market-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, at the houſe where John Kinſey formerly lived,

BUys all ſorts of grey linen yarn, from two to four dozen to the pound; he alſo gives out flax to ſpin to ſuch as can be well recommended, for which he gives ready money. *5s. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL MORRIS, junior,

Who has removed his ſtore from Water-ſtreet into Second ſtreet, near Stretch's Corner, and where Iſaac Greenleafe lately lived, for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

OZenbrigs, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard 3-eights cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, Flanders bed-ticks, Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, dowlas, brown and white buckrams, pillows, thickſets, hungarian checks, corded demities, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, tandem ſileſias, diaper table-cloths, clouting diaper, cotton counterpains, yard and 6 qr. wide muſlins, a variety of calicoes, ruſſia linen, 7 eights and yard-wide Iriſh linen, ſilk and cotton romals, roſet ſilk handkerchiefs, plain and bordered bandanoe ditto, Scotch ditto, perſian and china taffeties, white and bluſh perſian, white farſenet, ſhaloons, calimancoes, ſuperfine durants, common tammies, florettas, ſtarrets, ſaggathies, duroys, corded poplins, hairbines, mens, womens and childrens worſted and thread hoſe, ſlacks in ſhades, ſamplering canvas, buttons and twiſt, white and colour'd glaz'd gloves and mittens, plain and figur'd ribbons, ſewing ſilk, Scots thread, ſingle ſilk caps, ſilk, ferrit and cotton laces, 4d and 6d ferrits, broad and narrow filletting, ſcarlet and letter'd gartering, ivory and horn combs, white and colour'd thread, pins, writing paper, ſealing wax, Holman's ink-powder, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, variety of cutlary, &c. &c. Tbctf.

SAMUEL POWELL,

Braſs-Founder, at the Three Braſs Cocks, in Second-ſtreet, near Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet,

MAKES and mends all ſorts of braſs cocks, wholeſale or retail, mill braſſes, braſs ſuckers and chambers for pumps, &c. He has likewiſe to ſell, a convenient three ſtory houſe, well finiſhed, oppoſite the Reform'd Church, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Iſaac Roberts. Alſo a three ſtory houſe in ſaid ſtreet, with a two ſtory kitchen, and good work ſhop and cellar under it, convenient for a cooper, being the houſe where William Nixon lately liv'd. And a two ſtory brick tenement, with a good waſh houſe and work ſhop, pleaſantly ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian Alley. There is to be ſold at ſaid place corks by the bag or groſs, fine braſs wire ſieves, and Whitechapel ſquare needles. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

N. B. Alſo imported from London, and will be ſold cheap, if taken together, a neat aſſortment of ink-ſtandiſhes, both Engliſh and Dutch faſhion, ſuitable for a Stationer. Likewiſe London tea-pots, at the loweſt Prices.

To be SOLD,

A *Likely ſervant girl's time, who has near four years to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of JOHN GASS, at the Drawbridge, or at the New Printing-Office.* ⊕

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

August 19, 1756. NUMB. 1443.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

By the HONOURABLE

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Measures now taking, as well by Sir *William Johnson*, in Conjunction with our Friends and Allies the *Six Nations*, as by this Government, to bring about an Accommodation with the *Susquehanna Indians*, are not yet brought to a Conclusion, and the Time limited in my Proclamation of the Tenth of *July* for a Cessation of Arms being expired, I HAVE, by and with the Advice of the Council, judged it proper to continue a Suspension of Hostilities on the East Side of the River *Susquehanna*, for the Space of Thirty Days from the Date hereof. PROVIDED nevertheless, that this my Proclamation for a further Suspension of Hostilities, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder, prevent, or restrain, any Officers or Soldiers, whether in Garrison or not, or any of the Inhabitants within this Province, from defending themselves, or attacking, annoying, killing or scalping any Enemy *Indians* who shall be found committing any Acts of Hostility against any of the Forts, or upon any of His Majesty's Subjects within this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Thirteenth Day of* August, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six, and in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for* May, 1756.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU are very sensible we have had many reiterated Accounts from *North-America*, of the barbarous and inhuman Cruelties that have been lately exercised on our poor Countrymen, which are said to be perpetrated by our inveterate Enemies the *French*, and by the Natives in Alliance with them, at their Instigation.

But as those Accounts have been transmitted by our own People residing there, I find there are many sensible, well-meaning, and well-affected People, of our own Nation, who think that they are in many Instances exaggerated, and partially related in others; and some from the Motives of Humanity, and others from commercial and other interested Connections, are willing to conclude, that so polite, generous, and humane a People as the *French*, in the Exteriors of their Behaviour, appear to be, when it is their Interest to act in that Manner, cannot be accessary to the many Barbarities set forth in the Representations from our suffering Countrymen in *America*.

Now, Sir, the Design of this Paper is to shew our well disposed Countrymen, that however pious and laudable such a charitable Opinion of our Enemies may be in general, yet the *French*, as a Nation, are by no Means intitled to such a favourable Judgment from us. And to convince them, by undeniable Facts, that Generosity, Honour and Humanity, are no more Characteristicks peculiar to the *French* Nation, than Baseness, Perfidiousness and Cruelty; as they can with the same Facility act one Part as well as the other, when it is most necessary to promote their Designs. In doing which I shall at present produce only two Instances out of many of the same Kind that may be found, of their horrid and inhuman Butcheries of innocent People, for no Crime but that of opposing by Force the Invaders of their Country. They are both Extracts from *Colden*'s History of the *Five Indian Nations*, which to obviate any Objections on account of Prejudice or Partiality, are, as the Author assures us, taken from the *French* Accounts, published by royal Approbation and Authority.

The first is mentioned, Page 143, where it appears that the Count *de Frontenac*, then Governor of *Canada*, after making an unsuccessful Attempt to revenge, by the Force of Arms, some Injuries the *French* had received by the courageous Opposition of the *Indians* of the *Five Nations*, partly to shew his Resentment, and partly to gratify his Revenge, "condemned two Prisoners of the *Five Nations* to be publickly burnt alive.

"The Intendant's Lady intreated him to moderate the Sentence, and the Jesuits, it is said, used their Endeavours to the same Purpose; but the Count *de Frontenac* said, There is a Necessity of making such an Example, to frighten the *Five Nations* from approaching the Plantations, since the Indulgence that had hitherto been shewn, had encouraged them to advance with the greatest Boldness to the very Gates of their Towns, while they thought they run no other Risque but of being made Prisoners, where they lived better than at home. He added, that the *Five Nations* having burnt so many of the *French*, justified this Method of making Reprisals.

"When the Governor could not be moved, the Jesuits went to the Prison, to instruct the Prisoners in the Mysteries of their holy Religion, *viz.* the Trinity, the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Joys of Paradise, and the Punishments of Hell, to fit their Souls for Heaven by Baptism, while their Bodies were condemned to Torments. But the *Indians*, after they had heard their Sentence, refused to hear the Jesuits speak, and began to prepare for Death in their own Country Manner, by singing their Death Song. Some charitable Person threw a Knife into the Prison, with which one of them dispatched himself; the other was carried out to the Place of Execution by the *Christian Indians* of *Loretto*, to which he walked seemingly with as much Indifference as ever Martyr did to the Stake. While they tortured him, he continued singing, that he was a Warrior, brave and without Fear; that the most cruel Death should not shake his Courage, that the most cruel Torments should not draw an indecent Expression from him; that his Comrade was a Coward, a Scandal to the *Five Nations*, who had killed himself for fear of Pain; that he had the Comfort to reflect, that he had made many *Frenchmen* suffer as he did now.

"He fully verified his Words, for the most violent Torments could not force the least Complaint from him, tho' his Executioners tried their utmost Skill to do it.

"They first broiled his Feet between two red hot Stones, then they put his Fingers into red hot Pipes, and tho' he had his Arms at Liberty, he would not pull his Fingers out: They cut his Joints, and taking hold of the Sinews, twisted them round small Bars of Iron. All this while he kept singing and recounting his own brave Actions against the *French*. At last they flead his Scalp from his Scull, and poured scalding hot Sand upon it; at which Time the Intendant's Lady obtained Leave from the Governor to have the *Coup de Grace* given, which put an End both to the unspeakable Miseries of the heroic Sufferer, and to the farther Cruelties of his inhuman Tormentors."

The Narrative of the second Instance begins Page 194. By this and some preceding Pages it appears, that the *Dionondadies*, a Nation of *Indians* then at War with the *Five Nations*, and in Alliance with the *French*, had, for some Reasons, taken a Resolution to detach themselves from the *French* Interest, and conclude a Peace with the *Five Nations*, and to that End they had secretly made Overtures to the *Five Nations*, which were favourably received; but this the *Dionondadies* at that Juncture durst not openly avow for fear of the *French*, and therefore it was mutually agreed between the *Indians* to carry on this amicable Negotiation by Means of the Prisoners that should be taken on either Side. And it was also agreed, that those Prisoners should be treated civilly by both parties, and dismissed with Intelligence and such Instructions as were necessary to conclude the intended Peace. The *French* observing how they treated the Prisoners of the *Five Nations*, became jealous of what was doing, and as a Reconciliation of the *Dionondadies* with the *Five Nations* at that time would have been of very bad Consequence to their Affairs, they were resolved to put a Stop to any further Progress to their amicable Measures, as soon and as effectually as they could, which they executed in the following Manner.

The Historian begins thus: "What I am going to relate, I think, gives Room to charge the *French* with a Piece of Policy, not only inconsistent with the Christian Religion, but likewise with the Character of a polite People, and shews, that all Considerations from Religion, Honour, and Virtue, must give way to the present Exigencies of their Affairs.---That an End might be put to the Beginnings of a Reconciliation between those People and the *Five Nations*, the *French* gave a publick Invitation to a Feast on the Soup to be made of this Prisoner *, and in a more particular Manner invited the *Utawawas*, another *Indian* Nation, to the Entertainment.

"The Prisoner being first made fast to a Stake, so as to have Room to move round it, a *Frenchman* began the horrid Tragedy by broiling the Prisoner's Legs from his Toes to his Knees with the red hot Barrel of a Gun. His Example was followed by an *Utawawa*, and they relieved each other as they grew tired. The Prisoner all this while continued his Death Song, till they clapped a red hot Frying-pan to his Buttocks, when he cried out, *Fire is strong, and too powerful.* Then all the *Indians* mocked him as wanting Courage and Resolution. *You*, said they, *a Soldier and a Captain, as you say, and afraid of Fire, you are not a Man.* They continued his Torments for two Hours without Intermission. An *Utawawa* being desirous to outdo the *French* in their refined Cruelty, made a Furrow from the Prisoner's Shoulder to his Garter, and filling it up with Gunpowder, set Fire to it: This gave him exquisite Pain, and raised excessive Laughter in his Tormentors. When they found his Throat was so much parched, that he was no longer able to gratify their Ears with his Howling, they gave him Water to enable him to continue their Pleasure longer; but at last, his Strength failing, an *Utawawa* flead off his Scalp, and threw burning hot Coals upon his Scull. Then they untied him, and bid him run for his Life. He began to run, tumbling like a drunken Man. They shut up the Way to the East, and made him run Westward, the Country, as they think, of departed miserable Souls. He had still Force enough to throw Stones, till they put an End to his Life by knocking him on the Head with a Stone. After this every one cut a Slice from his Body, to conclude the Tragedy with a Feast."

I believe by this time the Reader is convinced, that the *French* are not at all inferior to the most savage of the *Indians*, in their inhuman Treatment of such of their Fellow Creatures as have the Misfortune to fall under their Power; and that a Man may believe what is set forth in our *American* Accounts, without any Danger of being charged with Inhumanity, or with Credulity; for knocking out of Brains, scalping, ripping up alive of Men, Women and Children, without Distinction, are perfect Civilities, or rather tender Mercies, in Comparison with those astonishing Barbarities that we see they are sometimes guilty of. Now this is not one single Instance only, not the Effect of a sudden Flash of Passion, excited by some immediate or preceding personal Injury, but done in cool Blood, as a deliberate Determination after mature Consideration had, and is no Doubt an Effect of the Maxims of their diabolical Policy, which authorises every execrable Deed that is necessary to promote their Interest. Now it is to be observed, this was not, as I said before, a single Instance of human Frailty, for there were five other Prisoners burnt alive in the Manner before related, at *Montreal*, by express Orders of the Count *de Frontenac*. *(See Page* 190, *and Page* 204, *of Colden's Indian History.)* It is also further to be observed, that these shocking Deeds were not the Effects of the licentious Rage of the incensed and unruly Populace, but by the Command of the Governor of *Canada*, no less a Person than one of the Nobless of *France*, a Person of great Abilities, and reckoned an able statesman. And it appears by this History, that this was the second time of his being Governor of *Canada*, and that he was in particular appointed at that critical Juncture as the Person best qualified for promoting his Master's Interest; and to be sure he himself was the best Judge of his own Instructions, and of the Means he was authorised to make use of, to accomplish his Designs; and I think I may, without a Breach of either Charity or Manners, conclude, that the same Power that approved and justified the Publication of these Actions, authorized the doing of them.

What has been said already will plainly shew what those unhappy People are to expect, whom it shall please God in his Wrath to visit for their Sins with so heavy a Curse, as that of being put under a *French* Government. And upon an impartial Review of the *French* Records of their own Affairs, it will evidently appear, that they have enlarged their Dominions, extended their Commerce, and increased their Powers, by Means which are a Scandal to Religion, a Discredit to Morality, and a Disgrace to human Nature.

*** See *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par M. de la Poterie*, recommended by *Fontenelle*.

* *An* Indian *Prisoner of the* Five Nations *had been delivered to the* French *Commandant by the* Dionondadies, *after being persuaded by him to do so, upon his assuring them that the* Christians *abhorred all Manner of Cruelties.*

Petersburgh, May 10. They are actually arming at Cronstadt 13 Men of War and Frigates; 10 more at Revel, with 20 Galleys, and we are equipping the same Number of Galleys in this port. The Number of Galleys at Fredericksham, on the Coast of Finland, amounts to 22, and the Admiralty has received Orders to build a few more. It is generally believed, that the Galleys, under Convoy of the Men of War, will be employed in transporting Part of the Troops which the Empress has engaged to hold in Readiness for the King of Great-Britain's Service. These Troops, to the Number of 30,000, are to assemble in the Neighbourhood of Riga, and Courland, and embark at Libau; from whence they are to be transported to Travemund; from thence in six Days March they reach the Elb, and embark there for England.

Genoa, May 22. Letters from Madrid of the 4th Instant advise, that as the Spanish Court seems to be chiefly attentive to the Augmenting of its Forces by Sea and Land, Sir Benjamin Keene had represented to Mr. Wall, that he thought it his Duty to inform the King his Master of these Measures, at which his Majesty might justly take Umbrage, as they were directly contrary to some Declarations made by the Catholick King. The Spanish Signior made answer, that his Master, in the present Circumstance of Affairs, when a Foreign Army had approached so near to his Dominions, was obliged on his own Account, to take proper Precautions against all Events.

Brest, May 24. The Marquis de Conflans's Squadron lies in the Road, in hourly Expectation of Orders. When these arrive, the Admiral must either deceive the Vigilance of the English, or fight them. They work with such Diligence in the King's Yards, that we shall send 14 or 15 new Vessels to Sea this Summer. The several Parts of the Ships of War are made at Nantes, and other Ports, and afterwards brought to this Place and put together, by which Means a new Ship is soon finished. Two Vessels sailed in the End of April from Port Louis, with Troops for Louisbourg.

A few Days ago a Person was taken up here on Suspicion of corresponding with the English; and as he hath grossly prevaricated in his Examinations, it is probable he will soon meet with an exemplary Punishment. All necessary Precautions are taking along the Coast, particularly at Port l'Orient, to prevent a Descent by the English.

Paris, June 3. It is reported that the Treaty of Commerce with Holland will be renewed on the Footing of that Treaty which was concluded in 1739, during M. Van Hoey's Embassy. Four Ships of 100 Guns each are building at Brest and Rochefort.

M. de Maurville, who commanded the Aquilon (and who lost his Arm in the Engagement with the Colchester) died two Days after his Return to Rochefort.

Brussels, June 8. It does not appear by the Accounts the French themselves give out, that on the 24th of May they had made any Progress in their Attacks against St. Philip's Castle.

Franckfort,

Franckfort, June 5. Laſt Week ſeveral Hundred Recruits, raiſed for the Service of England at Worms, Spires, &c. ſet out for Stade, the Place of their Embarkation.

LONDON, June 12.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Yarmouth, off Uſhant, June 4.

I am going to relate a very bold Action, which was performed on the 7th of laſt Month by Capt. Cockburne, in the Hunter Cutter, a little Thing with only 40 Men, and a few Swivels. He kept loitering about Breſt all Day, and at Night went in, in his Boat, with only 5 Men; when, after having rowed round all the Men of War, and taken a particular Account of them, he cut the Cables of a French Snow, boarded her, and carried her away from among the Men of War. She was loaded with Wine, which hath been diſtributed to all the Fleet. We have got 18 Hogſheads; and Yeſterday, after having taken every Thing out of her, ſhe was ſunk.

Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, July 1.

Saturday laſt arrived here Captain Traiper, in a Paſſage of 16 Days from Jamaica, and informs that the Greenwich, and Princeſs Mary, Men of War, being on a Cruize, ſaw 8 of the French King's Ships in the Harbour of Cape Francois; that two Engliſhmen who made their Eſcape from the Cape, in a Boat to Jamaica, gave an Account of 7 Engliſh Veſſels being carried in there by thoſe Men of War, amongſt them the Warren, Francis Butterfield Maſter; and they were again out upon a Cruize in the Windward Paſſage; of which they muſt remain Maſters, till a ſtrong Britiſh Squadron appears there.

HALIFAX, July 17.

Laſt Saturday, in the Afternoon, Captain Kent, with his Party of Volunteers, of about Forty, who had been after the Indians, returned here; they travelled upwards of 800 Miles to and fro in the Woods after them, but without Succeſs: They inform, that a Number of the Rebel French have got together, and made a ſmall Settlement about 20 Miles from the Fort at Piſguit, where they have fine Fields of Corn, &c. growing, and have rebuilt ſome Houſes and Barns. Captain Kent's Party brought to Town with them about 170 Head of French Cattle, and 17 good Horſes.

Laſt Thurſday his Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, Capain Rous, ſailed from this Place for the Fleet off Louiſbourg; as did the Ulyſſes, Captain Rogers, Captain Knox, in an armed Sloop, with a ſmall Schooner as a Tender, for the Bay Vert; and Captain Metcalf in a Sloop, with 26 fat Oxen, ſome Sheep, &c. for the Fleet. And,

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Sloop Baltimore, and Captain Taggart, came under ſail hence from the Bay of Fundy.

July 24. Sunday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Fogeux, Commodore Spry, the Litchfield and Centurion, from off Louiſbourg, having not met with any Thing remarkable ſince the taking the two Prizes ſent in here ſome Time ſince.

The ſame Day Capt. Adams arrived here from Chignecto, but laſt from Piſguit, he brought with him the 3 Deſerters taken ſome Time ago by a Party of Volunteers, and carried to the Fort at Chignecto, and who were ſo hardy as to deſert the next Day after the Execution of Hamilton, Huſſey, and Skien.

Tueſday laſt the three Deſerters mentioned above had their Trials at a General Court Martial.

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's Ships Norwich, Garland, and Mermaid, from their Cruize off Louiſbourg.

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

The following is the Copy of a Letter received from Mr. Miller, the Engliſh Conſul at Liſbon, dated the 22d of May, 1756.

"By Letters from Mahon of the 4th Inſtant it is ſaid, That notwithſtanding the French had been landed at Minorca for near a Month, they had met with ſuch Difficulty in tranſporting their Artillery, &c. from Cituadella to St. Philip's, for want of Cattle to draw it, that to that Day they had made no Attack againſt the Caſtle; but they were in Hopes, by the 18th of this Month, to have a Battery ready to begin their Fire on Fort Marlborough, a Fort of detached Outworks. We hear that Admiral Byng enter'd the Bay of Gibraltar the Firſt of this Month, with 16 Ships, where he was joined with Commodore Edgecumbe's little Squadron, which had eſcaped from Mahon;---that he immediately took on board the Troops there prepared for the Service, and ſailed the 8th for Minorca, where we hope he has been arrived for ſome Days, as the Maſter of an Engliſh Veſſel, who arrived here the 19th Inſtant from Genoa tells us, that on the 15th he was within two Leagues of a Squadron of Engliſh Men of War, conſiſting of 17 Ships, between the Iſlands of Ivica and Majorca, and that one of ſaid Ships had a blue Flag at her Main-top-maſt Head; and as the French Fleet kept cruizing near Mahon Harbour, we are in daily Expectation of hearing of an Engagement between thoſe Fleets, the Succeſs of which will in a great Meaſure determine the Fate of St. Philip's Caſtle.

"We are now at the 5th of June, and laſt Night this Court received an Expreſs from Madrid;---the Queen of Spain writes to her Brother, his moſt Faithful Majeſty, the following Paragraph.

"I have received an Account from Barcelona, that the "French and Engliſh Fleets met off Minorca, the 20th of "May, and engaged from Two in the Afternoon till "Night; the Action was very hot, without the Loſs of "any Ship on either Side; at Night the Engliſh retired: "It is alſo ſaid, that the French Admiral was determined to purſue them the next Morning."---

"You will remark, that this News was ſent by the French to Barcelona, and we have no other Accounts, but this Paragraph of the Queen's Letter. Some incline to think, that Byng made a running Fight, with a View to fling his Troops into the Harbour of Mahon, in order to reinforce St. Philip's, and probably when he has done that he will riſk an Engagement; tho' it is generally thought he is not ſtrong enough for an Engagement, which is what Time permits.

"Several Letters from Madrid ſay, the French had 17 Ships of the Line, and that Byng had only 11 Sail of the Line, beſides two 50 and four 20 Gun Ships, but no other Accounts in Town of the Engagement than the Queen of Spain's Letter.---Dr. Wade was with the French Ambaſſador this Morning, and he had no Advice of it, which looks well on our Side."---

The Maſter of a Fiſhing Schooner, arrived at Salem from the Banks, reports, that a ſhort Time ago, about ten Leagues to the Eaſtward of Louiſburg, he heard the Firing of Cannon from about Noon till dark, and verily believes there could not be leſs than a Thouſand diſcharged in that Time.

By a Ship arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, we have ſeveral Letters, both from that Place and Barcelona, as late as the 16th of June; but all that we can collect from them is a looſe and imperfect Account, that there had been an Engagement between the Engliſh and French Fleets near Minorca, on the 20th of May, in which (one Account ſays) the Engliſh had the worſt of it, and were obliged to retire; but another Account ſays, the French were ſo roughly handled (eſpecially the Admiral, who had ſeven Feet Water in his Hold) that they bore away for Cituadella, the Place of their Rendezvous.---That Admiral Byng had not enter'd the Harbour of Mahon, but lay off, waiting the Arrival of ſome more Ships from England, with a Body of Troops to ſtrengthen the Garriſon of Fort St. Philip. The Writers of theſe Letters ſay, that all their Accounts come from France.

Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King was publiſhed here from the Balcony of the Court-houſe. And

We hear that the ſaid Declaration of War has been publiſhed in the Province of New-Hampſhire, and the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland.

By Letters from Annapolis-Royal, of the 28th of July, we learn, that the French People of that River, who fled to the Woods when the reſt of the Inhabitants were ſhipt off, are daily ſkulking about in ſmall Parties, and are more barbarous than the Indians, having ſhot and ſcalped ſeveral of our Men. A Party from the Garriſon was lately ſent out to lie in Ambuſh for them; and the Lieutenant of the Man of War, with a Number of Sailors, and ſome of the Inhabitants, went up to Pre-Ronde, where they killed two Men, and took one Priſoner, who conducted them to his Cabin, where they found his Wife and three Daughters, whom they ſent to the Garriſon. Our Men (taking the abovementioned Priſoner for their Guide) travelled over the Mountains to the Sea Shore, oppoſite to Bolue Johnſon's, where they deſtroyed ſeveral Canoes which the French had drawn over the Mountains. They alſo took about 20 Bags of Bread, a great Quantity of Clothes, and ſome Powder and Shot; and on their Return were attacked by a great Number of the French, but luckily poſſeſſing themſelves of a Point of Wood, they ſent two of their Men to ſwim acroſs the River to give Major Handfield, the commanding Officer of the Garriſon, an Account of their Situation; who immediately ſent Boats with Ammunition to them, and brought them all off, without having one Man wounded, except the French Guide.

Extract of a Letter, dated Fort-Edward, July 26.

"Yeſterday Morning three Carters belonging to Rhode-Iſland, went a little Diſtance from Fort William-Henry to look up their Oxen, without a Guard, contrary to Order, and two of them, if not a third, were killed and ſcalped; a ſmall Party went out and drove them, took three Guns, thirty Packs, and it is thought they wounded ſeveral, without any further Loſs except a broken Leg. The Cannon are got up ſafe to Fort William-Henry. Three are come in from the French, and ſay ſixteen more are determined to do the ſame; they have been examined, and are properly taken Care of."

Laſt Saturday Evening his Excellency our Governor arrived at the Seat of Henry Vaſſall, Eſq; in Cambridge, and about Eleven a Clock this Day his Excellency is expected in Town.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Edward, July 23, 1756.

"We have News from Fort William-Henry, that a Party of 100 Men, of ours, went out with ſome Carpenters to cut Wood, when 30 of the Men laid their Arms down to carry the Timber to the Water-ſide, when about fifteen French and Indians came upon them, and took 15 of their Arms, killed 4 Men, and took two Priſoners; the Centry who was upon Duty perceiving the Enemy under the Side of a Bank, immediately left his Poſt, and ran directly to the Captain of the Party, who was at ſome Diſtance, and told him he had diſcovered the Enemy: The Capt. thought proper to know the Truth of it himſelf before he alarmed his Men, and running down the Bank, immediately perceived them, and clapped up his Gun to fire, but before he could fire, he received a Shot from them, which took off the Hammer of his Gun, carried his Thumb away, and a Charge of Swan Shot entered his Side; upon which he immediately ran to gather his Men, when he found them all flying for the Fort as faſt as they could run: He had but ſix Men with him, four of them killed upon the Spot, and two taken. After finding his Men had fled, he himſelf proceeded to the Fort, where he found his cowardly Men in the utmoſt Confuſion and Shame at their ſhocking Behaviour. Five Officers who were with them, and fled likewiſe, are under Guard for their ſhameful Action, and will be tried when the General and Army arrive at the Lake. The Captain who behaved well in the Action (except in not acquainting his Men of the Diſcovery before he ſaw them himſelf) is named Waterbury.---And he, as ſoon as he arrived at the Fort, put the above Officers under Guard as aforeſaid, for their cowardly Behaviour."

Auguſt 12. *The Beginning of this Week a fiſhing Veſſel arrived at Ipſwich, from the Banks,---Newman, Maſter, who informs, That laſt Tueſday was Fortnight, being then on Bank Quero, he heard the Report of a great Number of Cannon, which continued from 3 o'clock in the Afternoon till after dark; and that on Thurſday following, two Ships appeared in Sight, which he endeavoured to eſcape; but one of them came up with him, and ordered him on board:---She was a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and full of Men, and had on board ſome Live-Stock, as Fowls, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and ſaid they were bound from Canada to Louiſbourg; but that there had been an Engagement off that Place between the Engliſh and French Fleets, in which (as they ſaid) the latter had ſix of their Ships taken; but their Ship eſcaped in a Fog, and deſigned for Martineco.----After they had interrogated the Skipper, and plundered his Veſſel of Fiſh, and ſome ſmall Stores, they diſmiſſed him.---How far the above Account may be true, we cannot tell; but it ſeems pretty certain there muſt have been ſome ſmart Engagement, as divers other Fiſhing Veſſels have arrived at Cape-Ann, and other Places, which bring an Account of the hearing their Cannon at the ſame time, and ſeeing the two Ships mentioned above.*

The following Extract of a Letter from Fort William Henry, at Lake George, dated Auguſt 3, 1756, came by the Expreſs from that Place, laſt Monday Evening.

"---Juſt before Day we were alarmed by one of our Soldiers coming from Colonel White, and Colonel Angel, who were on their Way for this Place from Fort Edward with Sheep and Cattle; the Man reports, that he was ſent with four others to inform the General, that Colonels White and Angel were half-way between Fort Edward and here; that Colonels White, &c. had ſent out a Scout of twelve Men from thence, which Scout came upon ſome Tracts of the Enemy, and purſued the Tracts, and came up with a Body of 2 or 300 of the Enemy, near where the Fight began laſt Year, and were diſcovered by them and fired upon; our Men returned the Fire and diſperſed, eight out of the twelve are miſſing yet; the four that were ſent Expreſs to us, have got in pretty much frighted, thinking they ſaw Indians. May the Time come that we ſhall chaſtize them well!---Colonel Thwing commanded the Party of 300 Men, which marched juſt after Day-light to go and join Colonel White and Colonel Angel on the Road."

This Morning a Gentleman came to Town from Sheffield, by whom we are informed, That on Saturday the Courier for Connecticut paſſed through that Town, who left Albany the Day before, and informed, that the Monday before, Captain Shepard having ſent out 12 Men to clear the Road-way, at a ſmall Diſtance from Fort Edward, they were fired upon by a Party of French and Indians; whereupon our Men retreated, but upon the Report of the Guns, Captain Shepard advanced with 250 Men from the Fort; upon which an Engagement enſued, and Captain Shepard was ſhot down and killed, and after firing ſix Rounds the Enemy retreated into the Woods, and were purſued by our Men (whoſe Number was then augmented to above 300) who drove them from their Encampment, which was between South-bay and the High-road, between Fort-Edward, and Fort William Henry, where they took all their Stores, and Baggage they had left, ſuppoſed to be two Waggon Load. Five of our Men are miſſing.---How many of the Enemy were killed or wounded is uncertain, the Woods being thick thereabouts; but Tracks of Blood in ſeveral Places were ſeen by our People in their Purſuit of them.---The Number of this Party of the Enemy was ſuppoſed to be 6 or 700.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

Saturday Night laſt arrived at Sandy-Hook his Majeſty's Ship the Stirling-Caſtle, Capt. Corniſh, of 70 Guns, having the True Frederick, Richardſon, the Neptune, Cooper, the Betty and Sally, Snead, the Iſabella and Maria, Collins, the Integrity, Thompſon, the Mary, Gray, the Sarah, White, the Stafford, Darling, the Earl of Halifax, Terry, the Pennſylvania, Lyon, and the --------, Kepple, Tranſport Ships, with ſeveral Officers belonging to the Royal American Regiment, Recruits for the King's Forces in America, and the Remainder of Lord John Murray's Regiment of Highlanders, together with their Tents, Cloathing, &c. on board, with the -------, Capt. Smith, of Boſton, who has Goods on board for this Place, all under Convoy. And Yeſterday Morning all the Tranſports entered the Hook, and may be up this Day.

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Pennſylvania, landed here Yeſterday from on board the Stirling-Caſtle.

The Surprize Man of War left the above Fleet, and ſailed for Halifax. They left Torbay June 17, and we don't hear they determine much about the Engagement.

The Money granted by Parliament for defraying Part of the Charges the Provinces were at, laſt Campaign, is alſo arrived in the Stirling-Caſtle.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 14, 1756.

----"Since writing to you the Account of an Engagement in the Mediterranean, between Byng and Galiſſoniere, the Mails from Holland and Flanders are arrived, and affirm a ſecond Battle between the two Admirals, ſoon after the firſt happened, in which the French were greatly worſted, and obliged to run, the French Admiral having ſeven Feet Water in his Hold.---Byng retreated from the firſt Engagement, having too many Men on board; and after landing them put out again. My Correſpondent in Holland, gives the following as a Reaſon why he thinks this laſt Action may be depended on for Truth, viz. That the French at Amſterdam, and elſewhere, that he heard of, were latterly extremely ſilent about the Affairs of Richelieu at Minorca, and Galiſſoniere with his Fleet in thoſe Seas.---On the Fate of this Iſland, we think Operations, which will ſhortly be diſcloſed, depends, in a great Meaſure, ſome other very important

They write from Halifax, That his Majeſty's Ships the Mermaid and Garland were arrived there, having on or about the 18th Day of July, run aſhore a little to the Eaſtward of that Port, a French 36 Gun Frigate: That the Frenchmen having landed ſome of their Cannon, had erected a ſmall Battery, and had therewith kept off the Engliſh Boats from boarding the Frigate:----And that Capt. Rous, in a Man of War, had ſailed from Halifax, with a Body of Marines on board, and ſmall Craft, with an Intent to get the Frigate off if poſſible.

Theſe Letters further add, That on board the French 50 Gun Ship lately ſent in there, there were ſome Thouſands of Scalping-knives, of curious Workmanſhip, deſigned as Preſents to the Canadians and Indians.---And that the Swiſs and Hugonot French Soldiers taken on board the ſaid 50 Gun Ship, had almoſt all enliſted into the Engliſh Garriſon.

Yeſterday Morning landed here from Albany, under the Diſcharge of our Battery Guns, His Excellency Governor Hardy, Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey, the Honourable John Chambers, Eſq; and Mr. Banyar, Secretary. We hear his Excellency is made an Admiral.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 2.

"We have had nothing new here ſince the Arrival of Lord Loudon, that I can think of. By the Intelligence from the Enemy, brought by three Deſerters, they are 3500 ſtrong at Crown-Point, Carilors (or the Narrows, as we call it) and the ſeveral Poſts this Side the Point, and that they expect to be joined by 1500 Regulars every Day lately come from France. The Scurvy, they ſay, prevails, and is mortal to Numbers of their Troops.-----It may perhaps gratify ſome of your Readers to hear, that ſeven or eight likely Youths, of the beſt Families in Town, ſet out laſt Week with a View to take ſome of our Mohawks (whoſe Language theſe Men underſtand well) and fetch Priſoners or Scalps from Canada.---As they ſet out on their own Expence, 'tis to be hoped they will be generouſly conſidered, and rewarded for their Readineſs to ſerve their King and Country. Pray God give them Succeſs; tho' we fear that they may be diſcovered, as Priſoners were taken ſince they ſet out, not far from Schenectady, who may give Notice of their Deſigns to the Enemy."

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated the 9th Instant.

"A Vessel this Moment is arrived in 40 Days from Lisbon, the Master whereof says, That the English and French Fleets have had an Engagement in the Mediterranean; that the French were worsted, and that Admiral Byng had landed his Men at Port-Mahon."

Since our last the following Privateers sailed from hence, on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies, viz. The Sloop Hardy, Capt. Grantham; the Sloop Mary, Capt. Pell; the Snow Earl of Loudon, Capt. Waynman; the Sloop Bradstreet, Capt. Bicker; and the Sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Randell.

ALBANY, August 12.

"*Rogers and his Party in their late Excursion, in which they took the 8 Prisoners mentioned in my last, carried their Boats over a Mountain which took up six or eight Days to cross, which proves him indefatigable for his Country. They passed by the Fort at the Narrows so near, that they heard the Centry call out, All is well. They afterwards went and laid within three Miles of Crown Point, on the Bank of the Lake. While they lay there they saw a great Number of Battoes pass and repass, and a Schooner of about forty Tons Burthen in particular. One Company of Battoes came on shore near where they were, but Rogers thought it not safe to attack them, being too near Crown Point. After this Party of the Enemy was pleased to take themselves off, Rogers and his Men removed lower down the Lake, and sent two Men out to see if they could observe any Thing thereon: They had not been gone long before they returned, and said they had seen a Schooner at Anchor about three Miles off. Upon this Intelligence Rogers set about to get his Whale Boats ready to board her, but while they were busy, they observed two Battoes coming towards them, upon which they retired, and when the Enemy came pretty near the Shore, half of Rogers's Party fired upon them, and call'd to them to come on Shore, but they refused, thinking Rogers had no Boats, and directly push'd for the opposite Shore, which Rogers observing push'd as quick after them, and coming up obliged them to surrender; and in the Boats found three killed, and one wounded, who they dispatched and scalpt, and brought the rest off Prisoners.*

"*The Deserters that are come here say, That the French at Crown-Point were greatly surpriz'd and confounded to think how a Party of our Men could get so unobserv'd by them into Lake Champlain, and to commit such Outrages, as they term'd it.*

"*This Day Major General Webb, Col. Gage, and sundry other Officers, set off from Saratoga to go to Oswego, from which Post we have nothing of Importance at present to communicate, save the Vessels being out on a Cruize.*

"*At Montreal there certainly is, we learn by our last Intelligence, one thousand Canadians and four hundred Regulars, ready to march either towards Oswego, or to reinforce the Narrows, their Commandants not having determined whither to incline.*"

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

By Captain Wier, in six Weeks from Lisbon, we have the following Advices, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to some Gentlemen in Lisbon, dated June 5, 1756.

"The First Instant arrived here a Tender from Admiral Byng, who sent one of his Lieutenants in her with Dispatches for England. The Officer relates in Substance as follows, viz. That on the 20th ult. Admiral Byng, with twelve Ships of the Line, and five Frigates, brought an equal Number of French Ships and Frigates to an Engagement with him, about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at about five Leagues Distance from Mahon Harbour: That the Action was general for a little While, till four Ships of the French Van gave way, and bore round off, setting their Top-gallant Sails, one of which was obliged to go on the Careen: That Admiral Byng could not get along Side the French Admiral, so was obliged to attack his Second astern, a large 74 Gun Ship, which only stood three Broadsides, and then shamefully bore away round out of the Line, which so enraged the French Admiral, that he poured his opposite Broadside into him, as he was running away. The other French Ships behaved very well, as did their Admiral, tho' they were soon forced to follow the rest, crowding away Sail, and going at the Rate of seven Knots: That the French Ships sailed much better than the English, and the Pursuit ceased at Half an Hour after Seven: That the English Fleet continued within three Leagues of the Place of Action till the Twenty-fifth, when the Lieutenant came away, still expecting the French would rally: That Lord Bertie's Regiment, and several Land Officers, were still on board Admiral Byng's Squadron, and he did not know what Resolution was taken concerning their Landing: And that by the French Account from Minorca, of the Twenty-fifth ult. the Siege of St. Philip's Castle was carried on with great Difficulties, and the Governor and Garrison continued to make a brave Defence."

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, to the same Gentlemen in Lisbon, dated June 20, 1756.

"You will have received, by way of Madrid, the agreeable Advices of the Advantage gained by Admiral Byng over the French Squadron the Twentieth ult. which enabled him to keep his Station, and land his Reinforcement, tho' this was not expected when the Officer was dispatched the Twenty-fifth, on account of a great Surff that ran on the Shore. Capt. Noel lost a Leg, two Officers were wounded, and about 120 private Men killed or wounded on our Side. The Loss of the French is judged to be considerable. By a Tender that arrived here Yesterday from Gibraltar, we have Advice that five British Men of War of the Line, with 2000 Land Forces, were arrived there, in their Way to Minorca; and that they were to be followed by two other Men of War, and a like Number of Troops. As the Wind continues westerly, we doubt not but the former have before this joined the Admiral, which will make him not only Master of the Sea, but in all Probability disappoint the Marshal Duke of the Laurels he expected; especially as the Progress they have made before the Place is so little, that not any of the Outworks were taken, or like to be soon; but a Battery which they had erected near St. Philip's, to batter it with 24 Pieces of Cannon, was demolished by the Fire of the Besieged, with great Slaughter of the Enemy, who found it not convenient to erect another in that Place. This last Article wants Confirmation; but certain it is, that the French Affairs are in a bad Way there; and we hope quickly to congratulate you on some more satisfactory News."

Since our last, we have received several Letters relating to the taking Fort Granville, in Cumberland County, the Substance of which is as follows, viz. That on the 30th ult. Captain Ward marched from the Fort, with his Ensign, and all the Men that belonged to it, except 24, under the Command of Lieutenant Armstrong, to guard some Reapers in Shearman's Valley: That soon after he left the Fort it was attacked by about 100 French and Indians, who were bravely kept at a Distance all that Afternoon and Night by our People: That the next Morning the Enemy took Juniata Creek, and came under its Bank to a Gutt (said to be about 12 Feet deep) and crept up till they came within about 30 or 40 Feet of the Fort, where the Shot from our Men could not hurt them: That into that Gutt they carried a Quantity of Pine Knots, and other combustible Matter, which they threw against the Fort, till they made a Pile and Train from the Fort to the Gutt, to which they set Fire, and by that Means the Logs of the Stockade catched, and a Hole was made, through which the Lieutenant and a Soldier were shot, and three others wounded, while they were endeavouring to extinguish the Flames: That the Enemy then called to the Besieged, and told them, they should have Quarter, if they would surrender; upon which, it is said, one John Turner immediately opened the Gates, and they took Possession of the Fort: That they made Prisoners 22 Soldiers, 3 Women, and 5 or 6 Children, of which the French took the young Men and Women, and the Indians the older Men and Children; and having loaded them with Flour, &c. they set off, after setting up French Colours near the Fort, on which they left a Shot Pouch, with a written Paper in it: That when they had marched a little Way from the Fort, the French Commander ordered Captain Jacobs back to burn the Fort, which he did: That the Prisoners travelled five Days with them, till they came to the Place where they had left their Baggage and Horses, where they found ten Indians, and some white Prisoners, and heard that a Number of Indians, with more Prisoners, had left that Place the Day before they got there: That one of our Soldiers growing weak, and not able to keep up with them, they killed and scalped on the Top of a high Hill: And that another Man, named Barnhold, being wounded in the Arm, they did not tie him in the Night, by which he made his Escape, after being six Days with them, and brought the above Intelligence. It is said one of the Indians was slightly wounded.

We hear further from Cumberland County, that on the Fifth Instant two Soldiers were killed, and another wounded, within two Miles of M'Dowell's Fort: That on the Seventh one Dinwiddie was killed, and another Man taken Prisoner, but made his Escape: That on the Eighth one Caspar Walter was killed, but not scalped, and four of his Children, and a young Girl, the Daughter of John M'Keen, carried off: That four Indians only were seen: And that the Inhabitants in general were in the utmost Consternation and Confusion, and that Juniata and Shearman's Valley, in particular, are entirely deserted.

By Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong's Returns, it appears that there was on the 11th of last Month 57 effective Arms, 50 Pound of Powder, and 100 Weight of Lead, in Fort Granville. Three Hundred Weight of Powder, and 700 Weight of Lead, were sent up by the Commissioners to Carlisle on the 24th of June, to be distributed by Col. Armstrong, among the Forts on the West Side of Susquehanna, as he should judge necessary, and we are informed that he had accordingly supply'd them all with an additional Quantity, before the taking of Fort Granville. At the same time 100 of the new Muskets, and 200 of the Fusees, imported from England for the Use of the Province Forces, were likewise sent up to supply such Arms as were defective. And on the 20th of July two Casks of Lead, three Barrels of Powder, and 1200 Flints, were also sent up for the Use of the Forces in Cumberland County.

Thursday last War was declared here against the French.

The Brigantine Hannah, Captain Snook, of this Port, is arrived at Lisbon.

On Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq; is expected in Town this Day from New-York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig William, Walter Rench from London.
----- Peggy, Thomas Read from St. Eustatia.
Sloop Oxford, Jeremiah Banning from Lisbon.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton from Boston.
Ship Neptune, James Wier from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Peggy, John Mitchell for Jamaica.
----- Argo, John Campbell for Fyall.
Sloop Hannah, John Riche for New-York.
Brig Friendship, Daniel Rees for Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Sloop Friendship, Benjamin Minors to Bermuda.
----- Elizabeth, Edmund Morton to Boston.
Schooner Pembroke, John Frothingham to Marblehead.
Sloop Lucky, Christopher Hunter to New-Providence.

JUST imported in the Snow George, from Barbados, and to be sold by KEARNY and GILBERT, at their Store in Water-street, A Parcel of likely NEGROE BOYS, from the Gold Coast.

CHOICE LISBON SALT, to be sold on board the ship Neptune, Capt. Wier, at Mr. Pemberton's wharff.

STolen out of a pasture in the Northern Liberties, between Philadelphia and Germantown, on the 16th of August inst. at night, a light bay horse, with a star in his forehead, and his hind feet white, with a saddle mark, is about 14 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever secures said horse and thief, and brings them to Anthony Nice, in the Northern Liberties, shall have Three Pounds reward, or 20 Shillings for the horse, paid by ANTHONY NICE.

ALL persons who have any just demands on the estate of William Edgell, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are desired speedily to settle the same with his executors, and receive payment. Also those indebted to said estate are again desired to discharge their debts without further delay, and prevent the trouble which will otherwise ensue. JOHN MIFFLIN, and AMOS STRETTELL, executors.

IMPORTED in the Snow William and Mary, from Bristol, two casks of merchandize, marked IM, with a crowfoot, and H a cask of nails, marked TF. Any person or persons who can produce a bill of lading, or prove his or their property in said goods, may have them, on paying freight and other charges, by applying to Captain Richard Southcott, or Joshua Howell.

NOtice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted, either by bond, note, or book debt, to the estates of Frederick Haeth, or Christian Boemper, deceased, that they are desired to come and make payment; and also all persons that have any demands on the said estates, are desired to bring in their respective accounts to Abraham Boemper, of Bethlehem, administrator. 6

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday, the 15th of July last, from Windsor Forge, in the county of Lancaster, a whit horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a bob tail, his back hurt with the saddle, and his mane trimmed between and behind the ears, shod all round, the fore shoes good, and lately removed. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Windsor aforesaid, or to Reading Furnace, in Chester county, or William Branson, in Philadelphia, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid at either of the said places. WILLIAM BRANSON.

CAME to the plantation of John Vandegrift, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a small bay horse, with a bald face, and bob tail, paces a travel, appears to be old, and is branded on the thigh, but not very perceivable, the near hind foot white, and shod all round. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, is desired to take him away.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1756.

CAME to the house of George Shaver, in Bowman's Lane, in Germantown, about six weeks ago, a bay mare, her near hind foot white, and is branded with HxL on the near shoulder, and B on the near buttock. The owner proving his property, describing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. GEORGE SHAVER.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his store below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumsted's Wharff,

A GREAT variety of European and East-India goods. Also West-India rum, Philadelphia ditto, and choice Madeira wine.

For CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina,

The SNOW TWO BROTHERS, *William Marsden* Commander; Will sail in about 14 Days. For freight or passage, apply to said Commander, at the Coffee-house, or David Franks.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1756.

Lately published in Liverpool, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price 3 s. 9 d.)

An Historical Account of EARTHQUAKES,

Extracted from the most AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS,

CONTAINING

A minute and very instructive Relation of those dreadful Ones that happened at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Description of the late fatal one at *Lisbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially escaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and punishing two Prisoners in the Court of Inquisition, and a faithful Narrative of his Escape from thence; written by himself, is occasionally inserted. With

A Description of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portuguese* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Dissertation on the Causes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheshire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* last, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Note. At the above Place may be had the Sermon alone, *Price 6d.*

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN block-maker, to go into a neighbouring province.

A journeyman shoemaker; a very good hand at womens work, in this city.

A lad, to be an apprentice to a sadler in the city. And,

A servant maid for a small family.

For particulars, enquire at the PUBLICK GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE, *near the Indian King, in Market-street*, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A plan at large, shewing the usefulness of such an *Office*, and the advantage which may accrue from thence to the publick, may be seen at the above place.

WHereas Robert Swan, late of Lancaster county, hath absconded from the usual place of his abode, not having paid his just debts, and his goods and effects having been attached at the suit of Thomas Lucas; These are therefore to desire all persons who have any just demands against said Swan, to appear with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. on the 10th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before me, at the house of John Miller, tavern-keeper at Pequea, that distribution may be made as the law directs, per JAMES WHITEHILL.

IF Hector Shirley Monroe, son of Hector Monroe, Esq. of the county of Downe, in Ireland, be alive, and will apply to the reverend Mr. Philip Hughes, chaplain to Major general Abercrombie's regiment, Messieurs Conyngham and Nesbitt, of Philadelphia, merchants, or Mr. Hugh Wallace, merchant, in New-York, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. If any person can give information about him, they are requested to inform the above gentlemen.

RUN away on the first day of August inst. from the subscriber, living in Middletown, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named James Smith, about 20 years of age, about five feet six inches high, well set, round featured, of a sandy complection, has a short thick neck, and a very ill look, his hair lately cut off: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, with an old bearskin coat, and jacket of the same, without sleeves, and both hind skirts cut off, with a good coarse shirt, tow trowsers, old shoes, and brown yarn stockings. 'Tis supposed he has taken an old snaffle bridle, and a good blind bridle, and that he will steal a horse, and pretend to be looking for another. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES BLACK.

RUn away, on the 18th of July last, from William Dunwody of West-Nantmill, Brandywine, Chester county, a servant lad, named William M'Gee, about 19 years of age: Had on when he went away, a light coloured jacket, with metal buttons, coarse trowsers, no stockings, shoes without buckles, an old hat, mended on the crown with blue woollen yarn, and a white cap. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by me

WILLIAM DUNWODY.

THERE are at the plantation of John Lloyd, in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, two stray horses, both of a bay colour, one about fourteen hands high, the other about twelve, one branded TF in one piece, the other GF. The owner or owners, describing their other marks, proving their property, and paying charges, are desired to come and take them away.

JOHN LLOYD.

THOMAS GREGORY,

Braſsfounder, is removed from his ſhop in Third-ſtreet to Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Engliſh church, at the ſign of the three bells, where he makes

ALL ſorts of braſs work ſuitable for the Weſt-India ſugar-mills, griſt-mills and ſaw-mills, braſs boxes for chaiſes and carts, mill braſſes of all ſorts, chambers for pumps, bells of all ſizes, braſs cohorns, ſtar ſhot of all ſizes for cannon, braſs dogs, ſhovel and tongs braſs heads, ſtirrups, cocks of all ſorts, bell metal mortars, kettles and ſkillets, braſs work for coaches and chaiſes, and a variety of other braſs work, too tedious to mention, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

N. B. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, and with the greateſt diſpatch. He gives the beſt prices for old braſs and copper.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Saturday the 28th day of this inſtant Auguſt, about 3 a clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Denton, in Fourth-ſtreet, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, a certain brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Fourth-ſtreet, containing in front 16 feet and a half, and in depth 49 feet and a half, ſubject to a ground-rent of Three Pounds currency per annum, late the eſtate of Morris Morgan; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thurſday, the 26th day of Auguſt next, about 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Matthias Keen, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid, joining Pennypack creek, land of Samuel Swift, George Northorps, Joſeph Laughlin, and Robert Thomas, late the eſtate of ſaid Matthias Keen; ſeized and taken in execution by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, ſundry parcels of wheat, rye, oats, horſes, cows and calves, cart and geers, with ſundry imolements of huſbandry, and houſhold goods.

Trenton, Auguſt 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouſe in Trenton, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, a houſe and lot, and wind griſt-mill, ſituate in Penington, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, the lot containing a quarter of an acre, and is about eight miles from Trenton; late the property of Samuel Price; taken in execution at the ſuit of Samuel Tucker, junior, by

BENJAMIN BILES, ſheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of ſale.

Trenton, Auguſt 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouſe in Trenton, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a plantation, ſituate in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 159 acres, with a good frame dwelling-houſe, a good barn, and a young bearing orchard, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made. It is about 24 miles from Trenton, and as far from Brunſwick, and a very good road to either place; late the property of William Daviſon junior, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Paul Richards, by

BENJAMIN EILES, Sheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of ſale.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1756.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Bradford, late of New Hanover townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, ſtorekeeper, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to pay the ſame without delay to John Schrack adminiſtrator, to prevent further trouble: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſaid John Schrack adminiſtrator, at the late dwelling-houſe of the aboveſaid deceaſed, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next enſuing this date; or to Mr. John Groves, merchant in Philadelphia, in order that they may be adjuſted.

¶ JOHN SCHRACK, Adminiſtrator.

Wright's Town, Auguſt 12, 1756.

MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of Wright's-Town, Bucks county, one John Carroll, an Iriſhman, about ſix feet high, ſlim built, thin viſage, pale complexion, ſhort black hair; his cloathing on and with him is, a felt hat, light coloured fuſtian coat, a jacket, the breaſts made of red feather velvet, ſnuff coloured breeches, made of baſtard pluſh, one fine ſhirt, and two coarſe ones, three pair of trowſers, one pair check, and pretty good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Carroll, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊕ GARRET VANSANT, Conſtable.

Frederick County, in Virginia, June 4, 1756.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Pearis, wife of Robert Pearis, of ſaid county, hath eloped from him, and continues to leave her own habitation; and whereas the ſubſcriber is dubious that ſhe will run him in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever to deal with her, for they may expect no payment from me. And further, I alſo forewarn all perſons whatever from entertaining her, for they may expect the ſeverity of the law will be made uſe of.

⊕ *ROBERT PEARIS*

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers hereof, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the head of Buſh river, two Iriſh ſervants, one named Patrick Marra, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a freſh complexion, his hair cut off, has round ſhoulders, and by trade a glover and breeches maker: Had on, and ſtole and carried with him when he went away, three jackets, one a light blue cloth, with white metal buttons, another of a light brown cloth, with pewter buttons, and the third of corded linen, two check ſhirts, and a pair of trowſers of the ſame, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn fine hat, two pair of half worn ſhoes, one pair of thread, and one pair of grey yarn ſtockings. The other named Michael M'Namara, a Convict, about the age and ſize of the other, of a ſwarthy complexion, has dark curled hair, large lips, and a ſcar on his chin: He took with him one coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn felt hat. It is ſuppoſed he will be ſupplied with clothes by Marra, and that they will change their names and apparel. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or the one half for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by THOMAS ARCHER, and JOHN AKELY. ⊕

NOtice is hereby given, that the eſtate and effects of John Thompſon, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, who is abſconded from his uſual place of abode, are attached according to law, to anſwer his creditors, who are hereby deſired to meet at my houſe in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the 10th day of the Eighth month next, to make proof of their demands, in order that an equal dividend may be made. Given under my hand this 29th of day of the Sixth month, 1756. JAMES SMITH. ¶

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſen, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

Lately imported, chiefly from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

SOLOMON FUSSELL,

At the Hand-ſaw and Crown, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, very cheap for ready money,

FLAXEN and hempen ozenbrigs, 9 eights Iriſh ſheeting, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, 6 and 7 qr. bed bunts, 13 nail bed ticks, 9 qr. Flanders ditto, fine and ſuperfine ſhaloon, calimancoe, double and ſingle damaſks, poplins, miſſenets, thread, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces and handkerchiefs, long and clear lawns, tammies, ſuperfine durants, printed cottons, fine chints and calicoes, ſtay trimmings, mens, womens and childrens hoſe, womens ſtuff ſhoes, worſted quality, 3 qr. check linen, check handkerchiefs, princes linen, paduaſoy ribbon, cambricks, black paduaſoy, ſnuff-boxes, horn combs, ſealing wax, Holman's inkpowder, wafers, quarto bibles, ſpelling books, young man's beſt companions, writing paper, tapes, pins, ferrits, gartering, mens and youths felt hats, rugs, blankets, tea, coffee, pepper, canvas and crewels, buck and bone ſcale table knives and forks, Hoole's piſtol capt buck cuttoes, variety of locks, files and raſps, ſilver'd ſtay-hooks, ſaſh and ſcrew pullies and lines, ſeveral ſorts of coat, waiſtcoat and ſleeve buttons, pewter diſhes and plates, porringers, ſpoons, tankards, teapots and baſons, croſs-cut, mill, hand, tenant, pannel and compaſs ſaws and ſetts, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, ſhingling hatchets, compaſſes, rules, braſs knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood ſcrews, ſnuffers, key rings, augers, gouges, chizels, various kinds of braſs and iron hinges, ſmiths vizes and anvils, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, a neat aſſortment of ſadlery and joiners furniture, ſhoe knives, gimblets, fire ſhovels and tongs, flints, gun locks, coffin handles, ſhoe and knee buckles, wire, various ſorts of bruſhes, razors, lancets, horſe fleams, taylors ſhears, frying pans, beer and wine cocks, center, chair, wimble, gouge noſe and coopers bitts, ſhoe tacks, awl blades and hafts, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 and 24 d. nails, batts, trunk and clout nails, carpenters adzes, axes, drawing knives, warming pans, iron pots, braſs and iron kettles, cart boxes of various ſizes, madder, ground redwood and fuſtick, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow oker, Venetian red and yellow, whiting, logwood, linſeed oil, brimſtone, Bateman's drops, glue, rozin, copperas, allom, window glaſs, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to inſert. ¶

N. B. There are alſo to be ſold two houſes in Pewter-Platter-Alley, oppoſite the Printing-Office, no ground-rent on them. For terms of ſale, enquire of ſaid Solomon Fuſſell.

Juſt imported by the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Stretch's corner,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, hairbines, ruſſels, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, hair grazets, corded poplins, kerſeys, drab and green hair ſhag, ſaggathies, red and blue halfthicks, ſtriped duffils, ſhort cloth cloaks, red flannels, 9 and 10 qr. blankets, ſpotted and green rugs, men and womens worſted hoſe beaver coating, ſewing ſilk, ozenbrigs, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, yard wide and 7 eights Iriſh linens, cotton and linen checks, ſtriped cotton hollands, printed linens, calicoes, Scots handkerchiefs, Duke's ditto, Scots Thread, bobbings, tapes, pins, needles, ſcarlet and other gartering, quality binding, dyed pillows, mantua, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, new ſilk romals, bandanoes, lamb mittens, ſhammy ditto, brown buckrams, muſlins, light and cloth colour'd thread, bed-ticks, china, braſs milk pans and kettles, window glaſs, looking glaſſes of many ſizes, locks and hinges, tongs and ſhovels, ſadlery, nails, ſteel, a variety of cutlary, ſilver pattern'd coat and veſt buttons, ſilver watches, bohea tea, Weſton's ſnuff, tin plates, firkins of pipes, writing paper, wool cards, bibles, teſtaments, gilt trunks, warming pans, frying pans, pewter, red lead, white lead, madder, red wood, gunpowder, ſawmill ſaws, handſaws, and tenant ſaws, ſadlery, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, maſter, from London, and in the William and Mary, Captain Southcot, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, for ready money or ſhort credit,

OZenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, colour'd and white buckrams, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, 7-eights garlix, tandems, clear, broad, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks, a neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, and nankeens, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and china blue furniture, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, black and cloth colour'd perſians, 6 qr. muſlin, duke handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, plain and ſpotted bandanoes, ſeerſuckers, pelongs, dyſookſoys, white and colour'd thread, worſted hoſe and caps, Venetian poplins, corded and Venetian camblet, check'd ditto, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, ſuperfine ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, drab coloured ditto, with blue, red and green halfthicks, ſuperfine ſaggathy, cloth and changeable duroys, fuſtians, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſting, boys youths and mens felt hats, mens Carolina beaver ditto, linen and cotton checks, white and coloured tapes, ſuperfine London quality, ſhoe and ſtay ditto, writing-paper, ſealing-wax, and Holman's ink-powder, pins, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, plate faſhion gilt buttons, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, buck handled knives and forks, ſplit bone and redwood handled ditto, ſeal end buck and braſs handle penknives, ſciſſars, inkpots, padlocks, carpenters hammers, gimblets, &c. &c.

N. B. Good Briſtol beer to be ſold by ſaid RELFE.

Juſt imported by the laſt ſhips from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's

FIne and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs barr'd yard-wide ſtuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow meſſinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half-ell grazets and worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffeties, and paduaſoy ribbons, plain and purl'd ſattin, and grogram ditto, a choice aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and ſilk twiſt, mens and youths worſted hoſe, womens ditto, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted, quality ditto, ſtriped, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, ſwanſkins, red padua and ſcarlet perpetuanas, mens and womens horſe whips, ozenbrigs, 9 qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, Engliſh ditto, 6, and 6 and half qr. bed-bunts, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, plain and cruddled ruſſia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damaſk, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, ſamplering and ſtay canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket ſuſſians and white jeans, brown roles and brown heſſens, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, neweſt faſhioned dark and ſhagreen ground ditto, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſian, tapſels and chilloes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, large and ſmall ſhot, wool cards, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel hand-ſaws and ſtock locks, common black and ſecret pad-locks, common cheſt locks and double ſpring ditto, rimm'd cloſet locks and braſs egg-nobb'd dittto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd ſpring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron ſquares, door and window bolts, iron candleſticks, iron ſnuffers and ſteel ſpring ditto, caſt flat irons, hand-ſaw files, flat, 3 ſquare, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarſe raſps, chiſels, gouges and iron compaſſes, nippers, cheſt hinges, HL and ſquare end ſide ditto, taylors ſhears, frying pans and beſt AC Engliſh ſteel, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, ſteel and wrought black ditto, ſteel waiſtband buckles, iron and braſs thimbles, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, braſs mounted hangers, with red leather belts, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, piſtol tinder boxes, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver coat and veſt buttons, plated ſpurs and pocket compaſſes, ink powder, gun flints, and gun powder, &c. alſo a parcel of choice ſilver and Pinchbeck watches.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to Captain John Phillips's, where Joſhua Fiſher formerly kept ſtore, for ready money, or ſhort credit,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, and the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Three Tuns,

TEN and 11d nails, 3-qr. yard and yard 3-eights cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, womens cotton and linen gowns in patterns, camblets, damaſks, grandurels, a neat aſſortment of linen handkerchiefs, mens and womens leather gloves and mitts, ditto thread and worſted ſtockings, broad cloths, ſhaloons, a neat aſſortment of ribbons, tapes and ferrits, quality binding, bobbing, nonſopretties, gartering, cotton laces, fans, &c. buckram, yellow canvas, wig cawls, barbers ribbon, raw ſilk, watch ſtrings, womens black horſe hair hats, ſilk and hair ditto, of different colours, an aſſortment of pins, common and White Chapel needles, knitting needles, horn and ivory combs, coat and waiſtcoat metal buttons, variety of ſleeve buttons, mens and womens thimbles, braſs and ſteel bag locks, plain and India waiters, ſnuff boxes, tobacco ditto, money ſcales and weights, writing paper, parchment, ſealing wax and wafers, pounce and pounce boxes, trunks in neſts, a neat aſſortment of ſteel and other ſhoe and knee buckles, watch chains, carpenter and joyners tools, ſhoemakers ditto, variety of drawer and deſk furniture, neweſt faſhion coffin handles, 6, 8, 12 and 20d nails, ſprigs, trunk nails, hob nails, ſadlers tacks, different ſorts of choice braſs nails, gun locks, gun hammers and worms, neat fowling pieces, braſs ſcale bottoms, ſcale beams, jack chain, braſs and iron bolts, two foot rules, ſliding rules, HL hinges, bellmetal kettles, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, braſs warming pans, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, &c. flat irons, taylors irons, ſheep ſhears, a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. raſps and files, bench, barbers, and hand vizes, fire-ſhovels and tongs, 30 hour and eight day clocks, ſilver watches, with ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Blue and white ſtone tea-ware.

Goſhen, Cheſter County, July 6, 1756.

WHEREAS my ſervant, Joſeph Cooke, about three weeks ago, obtained leave (for two days) to go from home, and is not yet returned; therefore whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ELLIS DAVIS.

N. B. He is an Iriſhman, about 35 years of age, of middle ſtature, long viſage, has ſandy curled hair, and pretends to be a cooper by trade: Had on when he went away, a good felt hat, a dark brown coat, a new light coloured cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, old cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings.

RUN away the 22d of June, from Anthony Whitly, of New-Caſtle, a ſervant woman, named Mary Cromel, born in Ireland, of a middle ſize, pretty fat, broad face, flat noſe, has a lump above one eye, black hair, which ſhe wears down her neck: Had on when ſhe went away, a linſey woolſey petticoat, with broad ſtripes of ſheeps black and white, and is ſuſpected of having ſome ſtolen goods with her. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANTHONY WHITLY.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

August 26, 1756. NUMB. 1444.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

By the HONOURABLE
WILLIAM DENNY, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

FORASMUCH as the Honourable *THOMAS PENN*, and *RICHARD PENN*, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*, have been pleased, by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals, bearing Date the Seventh Day of *May* last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, and Counties, with all necessary Powers and Authority for the Well-governing of the same; which said Appointment the King's most excellent Majesty, in Council, was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in Pursuance of the said Trust in me reposed, having a special Regard to the Safety of the State and Government of the said Province, and Counties, and to prevent Failures in the Administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the said Province, and Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare, That all Orders and Commissions whatsoever, both Civil and Military, relating to the Government, Protection and Defence of the said Province and Counties, heretofore lawfully and rightfully given and issued, which were in Force on the Twentieth Day of this instant *August*, shall be, continue and remain in full Force, Power and Virtue, according to their respective Tenors, until my further Pleasure shall be known therein: And that all Persons whatsoever, who on the said Twentieth Day of this instant *August* held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same, until they be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority. And I do further hereby command and require all Magistrates, Officers and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Performance and Discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the Safety, Peace, and Well-being of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-first Day of* August, *in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Second, King of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c.* Annoque Domini, 1756.

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Constantinople, May 9.

YESTERDAY Morning, about 11 o' Clock, arose a dreadful Storm, in which the Turkish Ships of War, and the Merchantmen of France, Italy, Holland, and other Countries, cut their Cables, and drove to Sea. Many Turkish Boats were lost, with all their Crews.

Legborn, May 15. It is strongly reported that the Republick of Genoa has engaged by Treaty, in Consideration of a Monthly Subsidy of 100,000 Livres, to keep in her Territories a Body of 4000 French Forces, as she did in the last War.

Strasburgh, May 23. On the 18th were sent to Toulon 26 Pieces of battering Cannon, and 6 of our largest Mortars, escorted by a Detachment of the Train of Artillery; and soon after 26 Waggons, laden with Implements of War. They talk of sending another such Convoy very soon. It is certain that the greatest Preparations for War are making here.

Dunkirk, May 29. The Number of Troops in this Town and Neighbourhood multiplies daily. An Addition of 16 battering Cannon hath been made to the Artillery at Fort Languette; and 20 Pieces of Cannon, and 6 Mortars, have been sent to Fort le Blanc. They continue to build Ovens in this Town; and particular Care is taken to provide Subsistance both for Men and Horses. We have six Privateers ready to sail; four of them carry 50 Guns, and are manned with People who languish for an Opportunity to make their Fortunes.

Brussels, June 1. There is a Talk here of a Project for promoting the Trade and Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands; to which End, it is said, a new trading Company will shortly be erected at Ostend, whose Ships, trading to any Part of the French Dominions, will be intitled to all the Civilities and Privileges of the most favoured Nation. With what an Eye the Maritime Powers may view this Step is at present to be conjectured; but our Sovereign appears by no Means contented any longer to hold a Country for little other Purpose than an occasional Seat of War, or to curb her Subjects from doing the utmost for their own and her Interest; especially as she sees every other State ambitious to improve similar Opportunities.

Stockholm. Our high Committee are daily assembled, and from Morning till Night continue their Deliberations on Matters of the utmost Importance. The Violence of Party, in the mean time, threatens to embroil us again with Russia. The present Form of Government appears to have a considerable Number of Adversaries, and, whether instigated from abroad or at home, it is very apparent their riotous Behaviour is calculated to embroil the North. Two leading Members of the Anticonstitutionals are openly accused of having attached themselves, with a View of Interest, to the Court of France, and we daily expect, since the last Post from Petersburgh, to hear of the Motion of a Body of Russians to the Frontiers of Finland. In the mean Time, a Fleet of eight Men of War is ordered to be fitted out at Karelskroon, for occasional Service.

The King having resolved to give to the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects all the Protection which every Power has a Right, and is even obliged, to give them in such critical Conjunctures as the present, his Majesty has caused proper Instructions to be drawn up for the Commandant of the Squadron destined to cover and protect our Merchantmen. By these Instructions he is charged to convoy them on all Occasions when it may be wanted; to take favourable Stations to protect them; not to suffer them to be disturbed or molested, on Pretence of Contraband, or under any other Pretext whatever; and to fight the Men of War of any Nation that may pretend to arrogate to itself in particular certain Rights which ought to be enjoyed in common by every Kingdom and State that is able to arm or equip a Ship.

Bourdeaux, May 21. Several Swedish Ships, laden with Ship Timber, Cannon, and naval Stores, are arrived at Rochefort.

May 23. From Martinico we have Advice, that a Sloop from Mobile had brought an Account of a sharp Skirmish which had happened between two Parties of Creek Indians on the River Soccha; in which the French Party, consisting of 45 Men, had gained the Victory, and had brought the Heads of three Chiefs, and thirteen Scalps, to the Fort at Toulouse. The same Advices add, that several Improvements have been lately made to Fort Conde, and that a Number of new Settlers had fixed themselves on Cussa River. A numerous Party of Chectaws have also sent a Deputation to Mobile, in Assurance of their Attachment to the French, on Account of the present Disturbances and Fire of Dispute kindled on the fine River, offering at the same Time to take up the Hatchet against the Chicasaws, or any other Nation, which, on Account of its Vicinity to the Mississippi, and Friendship with the English, the French have any Reason to be suspicious of.

Rochelle, May 28. It is with great Satisfaction we learn by the last Advices from the Mississippi, that the several Transports which have been sent from Europe within some Months past, are safely arrived at New-Orleans. At the same Time we are informed, that, having received a Quantity of proper Materials, they are busy in erecting new Forts on both Sides of the River.

Paris, May 28. The English, in their Observations on Mr. Rouille's Letter to Mr. Fox, having alledged in Excuse of their refusing to restore the Captures made in Time of Peace, that Hostilities were first began by the French; our Court, in the Memorial just published in Answer to these Observations, shews, that in 1740 the English began to commit Hostilities in America; that in 1750 they took two Vessels from Montreal, laden with Provisions for Cape-Breton, and with Presents for the Indians in Alliance with France; and that we have never been able to obtain Restitution; that the English have ever since been endeavouring to form Settlements, and to carry on a Commerce in certain Districts of America, where they never before thought fit to shew themselves, and to which they had never formed the least Pretensions.

LONDON, June 1.

When Minorca was taken by the Allies, they met with the same Difficulties in transporting their Cannon, &c. as the French have done; and as the Difficulties were so similar, tho' St. Philip's was not near so strong, we shall give our Readers a short Account of that Expedition.

"On the 14th of September, N. S. 1708, the Transports from Barcelona, with about 2600 Men on board, 1300 of whom were British, including Marines, 600 Portuguese, and the rest Spaniards, having joined Sir John Leake, who was cruizing off Port Mahon, Major-General Stanhope landed the same Day with Part of the Forces, and the next the rest of the Troops were set on Shore: But the Enemy had three Places in their Hands, viz. Ciutadella, to the Westward of the Island, and its Capital; Fort Fornelle to the Northward; and three strong Forts defending the Entrance into Port-Mahon. The two most considerable of these are on the West-Side of the Mouth of the Harbour, being a Square with four Bastions, three Ravelins, and a large and very deep Ditch. These two Forts were defended by a strong Line, reaching from Sea to Sea, made of dry Stones near nine Foot high, and four Guns upon it; and the Garrison consisted of 100 Men. Tho' the Allies found great Difficulty in transporting their heavy Artillery and Stores thro' a Country very rocky, in which there are but few Beasts of Burthen; yet with continual Labour, they did in twelve Days bring up all their Artillery, consisting of forty two Pieces of Cannon, and fifteen Mortars, to the Place near which they proposed to make use of them.

"On the 28th, at Break of Day, they mounted nine Pieces of Cannon in a Battery against the two middlemost Towers, which supported the Line. Within a few Hours they beat down these Towers, and made some Breaches in the Line itself, which Major General Stanhope designed to have attacked the next Day. But Brig. Wade being posted on the Right with two Battalions at some Distance from the Major General, some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier marched with what Men he could immediately get together to support them. As soon as the Fire was heard, the Major General himself took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that Part of the Line, which was next to him. The Enemy were in so great Consternation at this sudden Approach of the Allies, that they abandoned the two other Towers, which could not otherwise have been taken with Cannon.

"The Besiegers lodged themselves the same Evening, at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Castle, and traced their main Battery to play upon it. Next Morning, Sept. 29, the Enemy beat a Parley, and at Five in the Afternoon surrendered by Capitulation."

Copy of a Letter from an Officer on board the Lyme Man of War, dated May 23, 1756.

"We are arrived at Plymouth Sound, from the longest Cruize we have yet had, and the greatest Variety; we were with Admiral Hawke's Squadron, till Mr. Boscawen came out, who sent the Colchester, of 50 Guns, and us on a separate Cruize, along the French Coast in the Bay of Biscay, where we took several small Vessels not worth sending in, which we burnt and sunk; and on the 11th Instant, at Day-light in the Morning, we saw two French Frigates coming along Shore with a Convoy; as we were the best Sailer we chased, and engaged the largest Ship, for about two Hours, till they got so close in with the Land, that our Pilot would not take Charge of the Ship any farther: The Colchester did not come up till the Action was over; we had two Men killed, two dangerously wounded, and five more received slight Wounds; of the latter I was one; as I was pointing a Gun, a Shot came and took the upper Part of the Port away about six Inches from my Head, the Splinters of which struck my Temple, Cheek, Nose and Jaw, besides a Blow on the right Shoulder; however I did not leave the Deck. We soon after took two of their Convoy, who informed us of their Names and Force; one was of 36 Guns, 350 Men, called l'Aire Mignone, the other 28 Guns, 250 Men, called la Frippone; the latter could not come up, or they might have taken us. We cruized about the Coast till the 17th, when off Rochefort, about Six in the Morning, we saw two Sail; at Seven discovered them to be French Ships of War. We continued the Chace till Six in the Afternoon, when the Colchester ran up close along Side of the largest, which was of 60 Guns, and we along Side of the other of 36 Guns, and began to engage very warmly on both Sides, and so close, that her Wads set our Foresail on Fire; we soon extinguished that, and continued the Engagement till Half an Hour past Eleven, when she began to slacken her Fire, and we were obliged to bear away, to stop the Shot Holes we received between Wind and Water. We Had three Foot and a Half Water in our Hold. In about twenty Minutes we stopped them in some Measure, and got the Ship pumped out, and returned to our Charge again, kept Sight of her all the while, till about a Quarter past Twelve at Midnight she disappeared of a sudden. She was in such a shattered Condition that she could not go away, and the last Gun she fired we could perceive her Powder to be wet; and when we wore she made the Signal of Distress, and believe struck, but we could not assist her without the Hazard of sinking; all our running Rigging was shot away, Main, Fore and Mizen Stay, all our Main Shrouds except two of a Side, and every Mast and Yard in the Ship wounded and rendered unserviceable; and had it not been smooth Water, it was impossible for a Mast to stand; 86 Shot went thro' our Main-topsail, 54 thro' our Main-sail, and in short every Sail we had looked like a Sieve, and Numbers of Shot went thro' our Hull, and we saw she was in the same Way, except double the Number thro' her Hull that we had, which was the Occasion of her sinking. The Action lasted five Hours and a Half without Intermission: I fought quite resigned to God, the Battle was so desperate, for we did not know who would sink first, tho' I pointed the Guns as I could, as if there was no firing at us, and thank God received not the least Wound. We had but 145 Men, and she 340, which God was pleased to take out of our Way. The Colchester fought the other till past Twelve, till by some Accident the Colchester took Fire and bore away; the French Ship fired one Broadside into her after, and then left her, and came towards us, and we made what little Sail we could and got clear. He took us for his Consort, and made a Signal, which as we could not answer it, she went in Search of her, and we were glad she did so. We did not join the Colchester after, but they had put out the Fire before we lost Sight of her, and poor Jack Groube was killed. I cannot help relating to you a strange Phænomenon that appeared; the Air serene, the Sun shining very bright about One o'Clock, we all on board saw a Star very bright right over our Main-topmast-head, as bright as at Midnight, and often in the Action encouraged the People to fight undaunted, and remember the Star as a good Omen, and Token of Victory; which had so great an Effect, that no People could fight with more Resolution. I could say much about this Action, if I had not commanded in it, but in brief I will say with Justice to every One who was in it, that there was none such all the last War, except the Lyon's Engagement with the Elizabeth, and that did not come up to it, as her Adversary's Ship got off, and we sunk ours. Giving you an Account of the Wounded and Killed is of no Consequence; let it suffice you that I have wrote all this, for I have not a Minute left to save Post."

WILLIAMSBURGH, *Auguſt* 13.

Capt. Smith, in a Snow belonging to Cheſter, in Maryland, arrived at Norfolk, in ſeven Weeks from Gibraltar, where he had been with Ammunition, Stores, &c. and informs us, That a Day or two before he ſailed from Gibraltar, he heard a Letter read, from Sir Benjamin Keene to the Governor of that Place, adviſing, that Admiral Byng had fallen in with the Toulon Squadron near Minorca, and that they had maintained a moſt bloody Engagement for two Days, and the greateſt Part of two Nights. That Admiral Byng had a 60 Gun Ship ſunk in the Engagement; that moſt of the Squadron was diſmaſted, and the whole much damaged. This is the French Account, tranſmitted to Madrid; they take no Notice of what Loſs they ſuſtained, but as Admiral Byng keeps the Sea, and only two or three of their Ships are got into Toulon, we may conclude it to be pretty conſiderable.

Capt. Smith confirms the Account of General Blakeney's ſpringing a Mine at Mahon, and deſtroying 5000 of the French, and further informs, that all the naval Stores, &c. in the King's Yards there, fell into the Hands of the French, by whom they were deſtroyed.

Capt. Smith left 22 French Prizes at Gibraltar, ſome of which were very valuable. The Captain of one of them deſpairing of ever recovering of his Ship, ſet her on Fire, in order to deſtroy her, and all that were in the Mole, with the Mole itſelf, but, by a timely Diſcovery, it was happily extinguiſhed. His Veſſel had 20 Barrels of Powder on board, and in the Prizes were about 200 Barrels. After this Accident all the French were put into cloſe Confinement.

At Gibraltar they hourly expected a ſtrong Squadron from England.

Six Dutch Men of War, with a Flag Officer, were at Gibraltar, when he was there, their Intention unknown; and before Capt. Smith left Gibraltar, a ſecond Dutch Squadron, with an Admiral, and ſome Merchantmen, paſſed the Gut upwards.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board Capt. Smith, Lynhaven, Auguſt 10.

"A Schooner ſtood into the Bay this Day, and then tacked and ſtood out. She did the ſame on Sunday laſt, when we came in. Who ſhe is, Time will diſcover; at preſent I do not like her Proceedings. By our keeping the Middle Ground on board on Sunday, and tacking, we avoided her. She might have been in long ſince, if ſhe had inclined."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 16.

By the Schooner Lark, Capt. Joſeph Muchmore, who ſailed from Briſtol the 18th of June, under the Convoy of the Prince Edward Man of War, and touched at Cork for Veſſels bound to the Weſtward, where he lay 7 Days, arrived at Piſcataqua on Thurſday laſt, in 42 Days from Cork, we are informed, That when he ſailed from Briſtol, Capt. Bowen, bound for Gibraltar, being up at the City, was left behind, and ſailed from Briſtol the 23d of June, and arrived at Cork the 30th, and ſays, The Day he came from Briſtol, there arrived an Expreſs from London, with an Account that there had been an Engagement between the two Fleets near the Iſland of Minorca; that we have taken 5 Men of War, and ſunk 4; and that they took 3 of ours, and killed Admiral Byng in the Engagement.

By laſt Courier we learn, That there had been a ſmall Skirmiſh between a Party of our Men and a Party of French and Indians, between the Forts Edward and William Henry, not ſo general as reported laſt Week, but Captain Shepherd, of New-Hampſhire, was killed in the Skirmiſh.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated the 3d Inſtant.

"A French 84 Gun Ship, a 64, a 44, and a 36, came to Louiſburg a few Days ago, and the next Morning came out and attacked the Grafton of 74, the Nottingham of 60, and the Jamaica Sloop of War of 14 Guns. They were engaged ſeven Hours, and the French Ships tacked about, and ran into the Harbour. Away went the Grafton and the two others after them, and lay to for two Hours at the Mouth of it, to ſee if they would come out a ſecond Time, to get a ſecond Part of the ſame Tune, as Commodore Holmes ſtiles it. A 42 Pounder went through his Main-maſt; he had 5 Men killed, and 40 wounded. He ſtaid there 3 Days, to ſee if they would chuſe to repeat the Doſe; but finding they did not, he ſailed away, and is now in here to refit; and the Fogeux, Centurion, Litchfield, and Norwich, are going out to take the Station. This Affair will gain Commodore Holmes great Honour and Applauſe. The 84 Gun Ship and the 44 attacked him; the 64 Captain Marſhall; and the 36 Captain Hood. This, I think, is as I heard Captain Holmes tell the Story himſelf, therefore it is to be depended on."

Beſide the above we learn, That the firſt Broadſide Commodore Holmes carried away the French 84 Gun Ship's Rudder, which diſabled her; and alſo that he killed them a great Number of Men.

Another Letter, after mentioning the above, ſays,

That Commodore Holmes followed the French Ships as near the Harbour of Louiſburg as he thought prudent, and then lined his Maſts and Shrouds, and gave them three Cheers.

The 31ſt of laſt Month a Brig and Sloop, and two Schooners, French Prizes, taken by Commodore Holmes's Squadron, arrived at Halifax.

We hear from the above Place, That Captain Knox went out in a Privateer againſt the French, and in three Weeks Time returned with a Prize of conſiderable Value.

Notwithſtanding the Report we the Middle of laſt Week had, that the French had taken Poſſeſſion of Fort St. Philip, Capt. Binney, who arrived here on Friday laſt, in 44 Days from Liſbon, ſays, That the Fort was in the Hands of the Engliſh the 2d of June, and all in high Spirits.

His Majeſty's Ship the Woolwich, of 40 Guns,--------Parker, in his Paſſage hence for Antigua, took two French Prizes, one a Ship of 170 Tons, the other a Snow of 150, both laden with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. and carried them both ſafe into Port.

They tell us from Halifax, that a Privateer had been fitted out there by ſome Gentlemen, which had been on a Cruize, and taken two French Prizes, one a Veſſel loaded with Cocoa. And further, that the French Man of War lately taken and brought in there, had 70 Men killed and wounded in the Engagement with the Litchfield, out of 600 ſhe had on board, without the Loſs of one of the Litchfield's Men. That the Cargo found on board the Store-ſhip, taken by Capt. Rous, conſiſts of 800 Barrels of Powder, upwards of 20 Cannon, 30 Pounders, and two Braſs 13 Inch Mortars, beſides Ball, Shells, and other warlike Stores, a Quantity of Brandy, Wine, &c.

Yeſterday a Ship arrived here in eight Weeks from the North of Scotland, with 170 German Soldiers on board, for the Royal American Regiment, now raiſing in Pennſylvania, &c. She was bound to New-York, but meeting with contrary Winds, and being ſhort of Proviſions, they put in here for a Supply. 'Tis ſaid ſhe came out with two other Ships.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 23.

Monday and Tueſday laſt the following Tranſport Ships came up here from Sandy-Hook, where they arrived the Saturday Night before, from Plymouth, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the Stirling Caſtle, Captain Corniſh, of 70 Guns, viz. The Neptune, Cooper; True Friendſhip, Richardſon; Betty and Sally, Sneed; Iſabella and Maria, Cuzins; Integrity, Thompſon; Mary, Gray; Sarah, White; Stafford, Darling; Earl of Halifax, Terry; Pennſylvania, Lion; and the-------Kepple. Capt. Smith, in a Brig belonging to Boſton, with Peaſe for the Army, and Goods for this Place, took the Benefit of the above Convoy, and came up at the ſame Time. In the above Tranſports, are arrived about 900 Men, including a Number of Officers, and ſome private Men for the Royal American Regiment, a very complete Train of Artillery, beſides the Tents and Arms belonging to Lord John Murray's Highland Regiment, and a vaſt Quantity of all Kinds of Warlike Stores.

The Money brought by the Stirling Caſtle, amounting to £ 115000 Sterling, in Silver and Gold, for reimburſing the Provinces Part of the Charge of laſt Year's Campaign, was landed here on Wedneſday laſt, and filled 24 Carts.

Wedneſday laſt Captain Joſias Smith arrived here in 35 Days from Jamaica: In the Windward Paſſage, he met with his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought, of 60 Guns, and Greenwich of 50, the Captains whereof informed him, that ſome Time before they had given Chace to two French Men of War off Navaſa, but that they got clear; that four more of the ſame Nation were cruizing between Cape Nicola and Cape Maze, and that they intended to proceed no farther that Way, leſt they ſhould fall into their Hands; that Captain Stanton, in the Brig Peggy, of Boſton, was lately taken about 8 Leagues to the Windward of Jamaica, by Monſieur Palankee, in a Brig of ten Guns, employed as a Guarda Coſta, and not as a Privateer; but that ſhe was retaken by the Greenwich, with the Cooper and one Boy on board (the reſt of the Crew being taken on board the Frenchman) and ſent down to Jamaica. After Captain Smith had received the above Information, he put about, and came through the Gulph. A Brig of and from Philadelphia, for Jamaica and the Bay, was in the Windward Paſſage with the Engliſh Men of War, and went down to Jamaica in Company with them.

Thurſday Morning Captain Galbraith arrived here from Glaſgow, with about 100 Highlanders, for Lord John Murray's Regiment: He ſailed from thence the 12th of June, in Company with ſix others, bound here with Highlanders alſo, but parted with them about 6 Weeks ago. It was intended they ſhould have joined the Fleet that came under Convoy of the Stirling Caſtle, but being too late, they were convoyed Part of the Way by a Bomb Ketch.

Captain Ferguſon, one of the ſame Fleet, came up on Friday.

The ſame Day Captain Hunter arrived here in 28 Days from Spaniſh-Town, and ſays, that Advice was received there, from St. Euſtatia, that War was declared at Martinico the 16th of July, and that they had then 16 Privateers ready to put to Sea; but that War was not declared in any of our Weſt-India Iſlands when he came away; that it was conjectured there, that the Packet from England was either taken or loſt. Capt. Roome, in the Sloop Charlestown, of this Port, was to ſail in about two Weeks after Captain Hunter.

In unloading the French Prize brought in here by his Majeſty's Ship Nightingale, it was found that a 9 Pound Ball, that hull'd the Ship, went through two large Bails of Cotton, and lodged in a third.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Oneida Carrying-Place, dated Auguſt 1, 1756.

-----"We have no News here at preſent, ſave what an Indian who is come from Onondago affords us, which is, That in the late Engagement which Col. Bradſtreet had with the French and Indians, the Commander of the French Fort lately built near Oſwego, was killed, together with five other Officers, twenty Frenchmen, about 10 Indians, and near a Hundred wounded. He further ſays, that ſome of the Chiefs of the Ottawawas ſeem to be at a Stand, whether to fight with the French, or come over to the Engliſh."-----

Yeſterday Morning the Nightingale Man of War, Capt. Campbell, got under Way to proceed to the Hook.

The Stirling-Caſtle, we hear, is bound to the Weſt-Indies.

ALBANY, Auguſt 19.

About Three a Clock this Morning came to Town Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, with two Indians, by whom we have Advice, that a large Army of French and Indians were arrived at Oſwego, in order to lay Siege to that Garriſon.

We are in Hopes that General Abercrombie's Regiment, and the Battoemen in Company, will arrive at Oſwego time enough to fruſtrate any Attempts the French can make on that Garriſon, as we this Day hear they are all at the Great-Carrying Place. [The French News-Writers ſay, that the Conqueſt of Oſwego would ſecure to them the quiet Poſſeſſion of Pennſylvania, and give them a free Entrance into the Province of New-York.]

We have juſt received an Account from Lake George, that two of our River Indians have killed and ſcalped two French Officers, and are now on their Way for this City.

Perth-Amboy, Auguſt 19. *We have a certain Account from the Northern Frontiers of this Province, That on Thurſday laſt Abraham Vanaken, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace in the County of Suſſex; was ſhot through the left Arm, and had one of the Fingers of his Hand ſhot off by an Indian, who had concealed himſelf in the Cellar of an old Houſe in one of Vanaken's Fields; and as he was driving his Team loaded with Grain, his Daughter who had been helping him being upon the Top of the Load, the Indian fired upon him; upon which Vanaken called to his Daughter to jump off the Load, and run for her Life. The Girl in leaping down, happened to fall, and the Indian was going to diſpatch her with his Tomahawk, which the Father perceiving, wounded as he was, made toward the Indian with his Pitch-Fork, and ſaved his Daughter from the Stroke: And Vanaken's Son coming up with his Gun at the ſame Time, the Indian fled; and when he was got to the End of the Field, they ſaw two other Indians join him, but they all run away. This was done within a Mile of Cole's Fort, upon Mahakamack River, near Delaware. Juſtice Vanaken lay ſo ill of his Wounds, that his Life was in great Danger.*

We have a further Account from the ſame Place, That on Friday laſt, three Men, to wit, Gerardus Swartwout, eldeſt Son of Major Swartwout, Samuel Finch, and Peter Weſtphalen, were found murdered, and ſtript quit naked, and Swartwout and Finch ſcalped by the Indians, ſome Miles higher up the River Mahakamack, and within the Province of New-York.

We hear that the Company that went out with Capt. Gardner, one of the Captains of the New-Jerſey Forces now ſtationed upon the Frontiers of Delaware, into the Province of Pennſylvania, in order to diſcover the lurking Places, and deſtroy the Settlements of the Enemy Indians, traverſed the East Branch of Saſquehanah, 15 Miles above Wioming, an Indian Town upon the ſaid Branch; but could not diſcover any Indians, who had all abandoned their uſual Places of Abode: However, they ſet Fire to Wioming, and deſtroyed all the Houſes there, ſome of which were very good Ones.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 26.

On Thurſday laſt a Number of Gentlemen ſet out from this City, in order to meet the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; our new Governor, on his Journey here from New-York. They met him at Trenton, and were received by him in a very genteel Manner. The next Morning he ſet off for Briſtol, where Mr. Morris, our late Governor, the Council, and other Gentlemen, were waiting for him. After a ſhort Stay there, his Honour and the Company proceeded on their Way to Town, and was received near the Line of this County by Colonel Duche, of the Philadelphia County Regiment, with his Officers, and a Company of Grenadiers, who eſcorted him from thence to the City. When they came near Frankford, they were joined by Part of the Troop of Horſe, and Company of Independents, and a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of the Place. Before the Governor enter'd the Town, as many of the City Regiment, as the Shortneſs of the Notice would admit of, were got together, and drawn up in Second-ſtreet, near the Church, where they received him with reſted Firelocks, and the Officers gave him the proper Salutes. He then went to his Houſe, and ſtaid there ſome Time; during which the Regiment was drawn up on both Sides of Market-ſtreet, from the Court-Houſe to the Corner of Front-ſtreet; the Artillery Company betwixt Market and Water-ſtreets; the Grenadiers of the Philadelphia County Regiment in Second-ſtreet, betwixt the Court-Houſe and the Church; and the Horſe and Independents about the Court-Houſe. His Honour then came to the Court-Houſe, accompanied by our late Governor, the Members of Council, and many other Gentlemen, when his Commiſſion was read; after which the Guns of the Aſſociation Battery, of the Artillery Company, of the Privateer Denny, and of ſome other Veſſels, were fired off; the City Regiment made three general Diſcharges; the Veſſels in the Harbour ſhewed their Colours; the Bells were ſet a Ringing; Bonfires were lighted; and a general Joy appeared in the Countenances of People of all Denominations. The next Day his Honour, and many of the principal Inhabitants, were genteelly entertained by the Corporation of this City at the Lodge Room. And on Monday a handſome Dinner was provided by the Aſſembly at the State-houſe, at which were preſent his Honour the Governor, the Officers Civil and Military in the City, the Clergy, and ſundry Gentlemen Strangers.

Yeſterday His Honour the Governor ſet out for New-Caſtle, in order to have his Commiſſion for that Government publiſhed. He was accompanied by our late Governor, with ſundry other Gentlemen, and eſcorted out of Town by the Colonel, and Militia Officers of this City.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and of the Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the ſaid Province, in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE are ſincerely thankful to Almighty God, that he has been pleaſed to protect the Governor thro' the Dangers of the Sea, and bring him in Safety to his Government. We heartily congratulate him on his Acceſſion; and hope, from the excellent Character we have received of him, his Adminiſtration will be as happy for the Province, as we ſhall endeavour to make it eaſy and comfortable to himſelf.

In Aſſembly, the 23d Day of the Month called Auguſt, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following

ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I AM extremely obliged to you for your very affectionate Addreſs, and have the Honour to aſſure you, that I am ſincerely diſpoſed to do every thing in my Power, that may promote the Happineſs, and tend to the Security and Protection of the People of this Province.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR *and* COMMONALTY *of the City of* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *Philadelphia*, beg Leave to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival among us, and Acceſſion to the Government of this Province. The tender and paternal Care His moſt ſacred Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to extend to His Subjects on this Continent, in protecting them from the ambitious Attempts of His Enemies, juſtly demands of us the moſt grateful Acknowledgments, and the ſtrongeſt Returns of Loyalty, that a dutiful and affectionate People can make to the beſt of Princes.

We are truly ſenſible of the many valuable Privileges we enjoy under our preſent Conſtitution and Government, and eſteem it an Addition to the many Favours already conferred by our honourable Proprietaries on the People of

*** The Poſt ſets out this Day for Carliſle, and for the future that Stage will be regularly performed once a Week until Chriſtmas.

of this Province, that they have been pleaſed to conſult our Happineſs and Security (at this critical Juncture) by committing the Government thereof to a Perſon ſo well qualified to execute ſo high and important a Truſt.

With grateful Hearts we acknowledge the Obligations we are under to the honourable Proprietary Family, to our late worthy Governor, and his Predeceſſors, for protecting this Corporation, and ſecuring to us the Privileges and Immunities granted to us by the truly benevolent Founder of this Province; and, from the amiable Character you bear, we doubt not the Continuance of all our juſt Rights under your Honour's Adminiſtration.

Philadelphia, *Signed, by Order of the Board,*
Auguſt 21, 1756. WILLIAM PLUMSTED, *Mayor.*

To which his Honour was pleaſed to make the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the CORPORATION,

I *AM very much obliged to you for your affectionate Addreſs, and the Loyalty you expreſs for His Majeſty's Perſon, Government, and fatherly Care of His Colonies. I have the Honour to aſſure you, that you may depend on my Protection, and am certain, the moſt agreeable Service I can do the Proprietaries, will be to preſerve and ſecure the Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of this Province, and particularly thoſe of the City of* Philadelphia.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The ADDRESS of the OFFICERS *of the* REGIMENT *and* ARTILLERY COMPANY *of the City of* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE heartily congratulate your Honour on your ſafe Arrival and Acceſſion to this Government.

It gives us great Pleaſure, that a Gentleman of the Military Order is appointed our Governor, as we may thence promiſe ourſelves that the Defence of the Province will be fully attended to, and every proper Meaſure for that End receive his Countenance and Encouragement.

We ſincerely wiſh your Honour all imaginable Happineſs and Succeſs in your Adminiſtration; and beg Leave to aſſure you of the moſt dutiful Regard of the Militia of the City of *Philadelphia*, and of their ready Obedience on any Occaſion to your Orders as their Captain-General.

Signed in Behalf of the Officers, and at their Requeſt, by
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Colonel.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I *GIVE you many Thanks for your kind Addreſs, and ſhall be very happy, if my Care and Attention in my Military Capacity can contribute to the Defence and Security of this Province.*

It gives me a great deal of Pleaſure to find the Officers of the Regiment and Artillery Company of the City of Philadelphia *ſo willing to ſerve their Country, in theſe Times of imminent Danger.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS of the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt and Profeſſors of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

WE the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt and Profeſſors of the College and Academy of *Philadelphia*, being met in *Faculty*, beg Leave to congratulate your Honour upon your ſafe Arrival to the Government of this Province; moſt ſincerely wiſhing, that, in the preſent critical Situation of Affairs, it may be attended with all poſſible Eaſe to yourſelf, Satisfaction to the Public, and Advantage to the Service of our gracious Sovereign; who, as the *royal Protector* and kind *nurſing Father of theſe Colonies*, is entitled to every Return of Duty, Gratitude and Affection, which it is in the Power of a *loyal, a favoured* and *free* People, to expreſs or beſtow, by Words or by Actions.

Among the Meaſures propoſed by your Honour for the Conduct of your Adminiſtration, we are perſuaded that you conſider the Advancement of *true Religion* and *uſeful Knowledge*, as one of the moſt important; it being the firmeſt Baſis of good Government and ſocial Happineſs. In this View, permit us to recommend the *Seminary of Learning* under our Care, to your Honour's Protection; hoping, that you will condeſcend to grant the ſame Countenance to it, and to us, which, on all Occaſions, we have been honoured with from your two worthy Predeceſſors in the Government; by which Means, and the fatherly Care of the *Truſtees*, its Founders, this Inſtitution, thro' the Bleſſing of God, has arrived to a very great Degree of Perfection; altho' it has hitherto been carried on under many Diſadvantages, and in Times that have been far from being auſpicious to the *Muſes* or the *ſofter Arts of Peace*. We would juſt add, that we are the more encouraged in this Addreſs to your Honour, from the Character we have had the Pleaſure to receive of you; being well aſſured that, to the amiable Qualities of a *good Man*, you have happily added thoſe of an *accompliſhed Scholar*, and true *Friend of polite Letters*.

On our Parts, may we be allowed to promiſe, that as it is our great Duty, ſo it ſhall be our warm Endeavour to promote uſeful Learning, with the true Principles of *Liberty*, and the *Proteſtant Religion*; by a ſteady Attachment to which, *Great-Britain* has become diſtinguiſhed among Nations; and which can alone render theſe Colonies, like their Mother Country, great, flouriſhing and permanently happy.----

Philadelphia, *In Name and by Order of the Faculty,*
Auguſt 23, 1756. WILLIAM SMITH, *Provoſt.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I *AM truly ſenſible of the Honour done me by your* polite Addreſs, *and am pleaſed to find the Youth of this Province under the* Tuition *of Perſons, who entertain ſo juſt and grateful a Senſe of the many Benefits they enjoy under His Majeſty's auſpicious Government.*

As a proper Education contributes greatly to the Advantage of Mankind, you may, on all Occaſions, rely on my Countenance and Protection; *and be aſſured that I ſhall think myſelf happy, in promoting and encouraging ſo* laudable an Inſtitution.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, July 23, 1756.

"By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Gibraltar, we have the following pleaſing Account, viz. That on the 28th of May laſt, the Engliſh Fleet, under the Command of the Admirals Byng and Weſt, conſiſting of 12 Sail of the Line, and 5 Frigates, met with and engaged the French Fleet, whoſe Force amounted to 17 Ships of the Line, and 7 Frigates, from 36 to 40 Guns each. The Engagement was bloody and deſperate for eight Hours. The Buckingham, a 60 Gun Ship, was ſunk, on board of which was Admiral Weſt; and ſeveral other Engliſh Ships have ſuffered greatly, eſpecially in their Maſts, Yards and Rigging. The French had three Line of Battle Ships ſunk, and three taken; their whole Fleet diſperſed, and what eſcaped were moſtly ruined, and with great Difficulty got into different Ports in the Mediterranean. Byng ſtill keeps the Sea. The French Affairs by Land in Minorca ſeem to be alſo in a very bad Condition, having loſt near 10,000 Men, General Blakeney diſconcerting all their Meaſures, and being before hand with them in almoſt every Thing. He blew up all the Roads, and even burnt up the Graſs and Paſturage all over the Iſland. This Account arrived here about an Hour ago, and there is no Queſtion made of the Truth of it. We have had ſeveral Dutch and French Accounts of this Action, all agreeing that the Engliſh had the Advantage; but we could not depend on any of their Accounts before this Gentleman arrived, who ſpoke with ſeveral of the French Priſoners on board the Expreſs ſent to Gibraltar,"

[*As we have received many, and very different, Accounts, relating to the Engagement or Engagements between the Engliſh and French Fleets in the Mediterranean, without being able to come at the true One, we have thought proper to inſert them all, and leave our Readers to judge for themſelves.*]

We hear from New-York, that Captain Corniſh, of the Stirling Caſtle Man of War, has brought the following Advices, viz. That on the 21ſt of June, being off the Start, an Officer from the Terrible, a 70 Gun Ship, belonging to Admiral Boſcawen's Squadron, came on board him, and informed, that ſaid Squadron, cruizing off of Breſt, conſiſted of 15 Sail of the Line, two 50 Gun Ships included; that they were all pretty healthy; that Commodore Keppel, in the Torbay, of 70 Guns, was hourly expected; that the Medway, Captain Dennis, of 60 Guns, was ready to join the Admiral; and that it was expected the Newark, of 80, and the Edinburgh, of 70 Guns, would likewiſe join him ſoon. That the French had 15 Ships of the Line at Breſt, and at Rochefort ſix Sail of Men of War, three of which of the Line; and that it was ſaid they had received ſailing Orders. That no French Privateers had been heard of in the Channel, they not having Sailors to man them, all Hands being wanted for their Ships of War. On the 23d of June Captain Corniſh ſpoke with Admiral Boſcawen, but heard no News.

On Monday laſt the Embargo was taken off here.

The ſame Day the Privateer Denny, Captain Steel, fell down the River, in order to proceed on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Providence, Daniel Sturrup from N. Providence.
---- Increaſe, Thomas Griffith from Barbados.
---- Sloop Mary-Ann, Samuel Spofforth from St. Euſtatia.
Schooner Ann, Alexander Rolland from Antigua.
Snow Prince George, Benjamin Rawle from Surinam.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Staniford from Boſton.
Sloop Joanna, Joſeph Laborn from Virgin Iſlands.
---- Young James, Edward Welſh from Nevis.
---- Lovely Deb. Joſeph Roberts from N. Providence.
---- Argus, Joſeph Graiſberry from St. Kitts.
---- Rebecca, John Tatem from Bermuda.
Snow Muggy, William Alliſon from Antigua.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Dolphin, William Morton for Boſton.
Sloop Prudence, Thomas Leech for New-York.
Snow Two Brothers, William Marſden for S. Carolina.
Sloop Two Brothers, Ralph Loftus for Cape-Fear.
Ship Delahanty, William Blair for Fyall.
Brig Shirley, Oſwell Eve for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Hannah, John Riche to New-York.
Ship Adventure, John Tracey to Bilboa.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy to Halifax.
Ship Liverpool, John Walker to Jamaica.
Brig Prince George, Caleb Prince to Boſton.
Snow Thomas and Margaret, Joſ. Greenway to Barbados.
---- Mary, Nathaniel Donnell to Antigua.
---- Suſanna, Samuel Green to Ditto.
Sloop St. Andrew, Henry Allan M'Dougall to Jamaica.
---- Nancy, John Darke to St. Kitts.
---- Mary, Richard Cole to Boſton.
Snow William and Mary, R. Southcott to Newfoundland.
Brig Peggy, Randall Wilſon to Jamaica.

The following is an account of the goods ſtopped by John Beiſer, then in the cuſtody of Henry Rebenclau, on the 16th *day of March*, 1756, *on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, viz.*

FOUR fine ſhirts, one fine ſhift, five fine womens caps, three mens ditto, two childrens ſhifts, two childrens aprons, two pillow caſes, two tablecloths, three towels, three womens aprons, and one ſheet. Whoever claims any of ſaid Goods, may apply to Chriſtian Sneider, Conſtable of Mulberry Ward, living in Race-ſtreet. ⊕

To be SOLD cheap,

A LIKELY Negroe woman, about 34 years of age, can do houſhold work, and brought up in this province, ſold for no fault, but for want of employment. Likewiſe a young Negroe woman, about 23 years of age, this country born, can do all kinds of houſhold work, and has a young child, about ſix months old. Enquire of William Wood Tallow chandler, in Second-ſtreet, near the Market, Philadelphia. ⊕

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, on the ſeventh day of September next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by land of Solomon Hoge, Robert Sheirard, Richard Roberts, and land late belonging to Samuel Morris, containing 100 acres, be it more or leſs; late the eſtate of Thomas Chriſtie, and taken in execution at the ſuit of William Griffitts, by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1756.

WHereas Hannah, the wife of Thomas Walker, of Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, and run him conſiderably in debt; theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her upon his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† THOMAS WALKER.

CHOICE Picking VINEGAR to be ſold by JOSEPH TEMPLER, at the New Boar's Head, in Kays-alley, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. Alſo a parcel of cyder barrels to ſell. ⊙

Lately publiſhed in Liverpool, *and to be ſold at the* New-Printing-Office *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price* 3 *s.* 9 *d.)*

An Hiſtorical Account of EARTHQUAKES,

Extracted from the moſt AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS.

CONTAINING

A minute and very inſtructive Relation of thoſe dreadful Ones that happened at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Deſcription of the late fatal one at *Liſbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially eſcaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and puniſhing two Priſoners in the Court of Inquiſition, and a faithful Narrative of his Eſcape from thence; written by himſelf, as occaſionally inſerted. With

A Deſcription of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portugueſe* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Diſſertation on the Cauſes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheſhire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* laſt, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Note. At the above Place may be had the Sermon alone, Price 6*d.*

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Caſtle, and purchaſing ſome GUNS for the ſame.

THE defenceleſs ſtate of the town of New-Caſtle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France ſeems almoſt inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewneſs of their number, are unable to effect any fortification by ſubſcription, that may be of ſervice in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine aſſiſtance, not only be the preſervation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great meaſure, of the laſt importance even to Philadelphia itſelf, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	-	-	25
1	Laſt drawn,	-	-	25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the prizes will be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being firſt deducted, and the 664 ſmall prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole leſs than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

The perſons following are appointed managers of this lottery; viz. Benjamin Chew, John Roſs, William Patterſon, David Witherſpoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Buſh, Eſquires; and William Armſtrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silſbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their truſt.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſaid managers, at their reſpective dwellings.

ALL perſons indebted, by bond or otherwiſe, to the eſtate of Edward Scull, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled, by ANN SCULL, *adminiſtratrix.* ¶

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, has for three years paſt pickled ſturgeon with great ſucceſs, and ſtill continues to carry on that buſineſs; and in order to bring that branch of the Fiſhing to the greater perfection, and to give a general ſatisfaction to all who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, he has provided, at a great expence, every thing neceſſary for that purpoſe. And they may depend on the fiſh keeping good in the hotteſt climate, by obſerving the following directions. When they open the keg, they are to take out the marked head, not the branded one; and if any pickle ſhould be wanting, the keg to be filled up with the beſt wine vinegar; and in order to keep the air out, the keg is to be covered over with a cloth, the head laid on that, with a ſmall weight thereon, to keep it cloſe, and the fiſh will be good as long as you pleaſe.

N. B. To prevent any Impoſition they are to be ſold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, and by no other perſon in Philadelphia. Tbe.

To be SOLD by

EDWARD PENINGTON,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, ſail-cloth, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, cotton and linen checks, dowlas, garlix, ruſſia and princes linen, ruſſia diaper, tabling, napkening and clouting diaper and damaſk, bed-ticks, piſtol, broad, clear, and long lawns, cambricks, muſlins, calicoe, printed cottons, bandanoes, lungee and cotton romals, Scotch handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread, ſilk and worſted ſtockings, mens glazed gloves, dy'd jeans, thickſets, cotton hollands, ſilk and cotton patterns for gowns, cotton velvet, ſtriped and plain perſian taffeties, black and cloth colour'd china ditto, paduaſoy, ſtriped and cloth colour'd ginghams, half-ell-wide blue worſted damaſk, broad-cloth, ſhaloon, tammy, camblets, ſilk and worſted ſaggathy, calimancoe, duroy, black everlaſting, white wadding, buckram, cotton ſhapes, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, bed-lace, gertering, nonſopretties, ſnuff-boxes, fans, needles, pins, ivory combs, mohair, buttons and twiſt, neſts of red leather trunks, common window glaſs, beſt London crown ditto, crates of double flint glaſs, conſiſting of decanters, wine glaſſes, &c. china, delph, and common yellow ware, ſhort pipes, Briſtol ſteel, frying pans, ſcythes, chiſſels and gouges, augers, plain-irons, ſhovels and tongs, cheſt, cupboard and cloſet locks, H and HL hinges, braſs H ditto, ſteel and braſs ſhoe-buckles, hob nails, ſadlers tacks, HV and common gimblets, glue, painters bruſhes, hard metal pewter, tea-kettles, brimſtone, ground red wood, fine ſalt, coffee, bohea tea, and ſundry other goods. ⊕ tos.

All Letters for Lancaſter, York, Carliſle, or Wincheſter, ſhould be brought to the Office by Nine a Clock on Thurſday Mornings.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others, Electors of the County of* YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour you did me last year, in putting me upon the *Return* for *Sheriff*, claims my most grateful acknowledgments; please to accept of my hearty Thanks for such an Instance of your Favour; and as I intend to stand a *Candidate* for the *Sheriff's Office* the ensuing Election, I request the Continuance of your Votes and Interest. Whether I succeed or not, I shall always acknowledge myself,

Gentlemen,
Your very affectionate Friend,
and humble Servant,
¶ JOSEPH ADLUM.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lewis Evans, late of this city deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective ballances: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in proved, that the same may be discharged by JOHN EVANS, Executor.

TO be sold by JOHN NAGLEE, of the Northern Liberties, seven lots of land in the said Liberties, two miles and an half from the city of Philadelphia, on the road that leads from Germantown road to Wissahiccon road. Each of the said lots contain above seven acres, and some of them twelve acres, are situated on high ground, well accommodated with wood and meadow land, and a large stream of water runs through the same. For further particulars, enquire of said

JOHN NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1756.

RUN away from his bail, living in New-Castle county, some time this month, one John Ganduett, by trade a ship carpenter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and very much pitted with the small-pox: Had on a dark coloured coat, and a brown wig. Whoever takes up and secures the said Ganduett in any goal of the province of Pennsylvania, or in the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, or Sussex, whereby he may be brought to justice, shall have EIGHT POUNDS reward, paid by

⊕ CORNELIUS CARTY.

RUN away, about the middle of July last, from the subscriber, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant woman, named Elizabeth Sampford or Dunbar; she is a lusty well set woman, slow of speech, about 34 years of age, and has black hair: Had on when she went away, a striped linsey petticoat, a bed gown, and an old red quilted petticoat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have a Pistole reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

JEREMIAH JOB. ⊖

RUN away on the 21st day of August inst. from the subscriber, living in Birmingham township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named Archibald Alexander, about 22 years of age, five feet nine inches high, has strait sandy hair, and a long face: Had on when he went away, a check shirt, brown cloth jacket, half worn fustian breeches, with metal buttons, two pair of tow trowsers, white thread stockings, pumps, with metal buckles, and a new felt hat; he is a weaver by trade, but can turn his hand to almost every trade, and is a good scholar. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM NEAL.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

To be Lett or sold by the Subscriber,

A LOT o ground, situated in Cedar-street, formerly called South-street, containing 100 feet in front, and in depth 360 feet, subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Sterling per annum. There are on said lot two brick houses, two stories high, with kitchens back of them; also a well, and slaughter house, very commodious for a butcher or carter. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase money, may, on giving security, have time for the remainder. CORNELIA BRIDGES. ⊙

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold reasonably by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his shop, the corner house of Chestnut and Second streets, opposite to Mr. Strech's watchmaker,

ALL wide Cyprus gauze, yard wide ditto, parisnet, plain and flower'd cat gut, sprigged, flowered and spotted gauze, a neat assortment of rich spangled silver stomachers, spangled shapes for shoes, rich silver spangled handkerchiefs, twitchers, girdles, flowers, a choice assortment of minionet lace for gentlemens and ladies ruffles, Brussels and Mechlin ditto, silver'd and plain blown laces, gimps, gauze caps of the newest fashions, bugled and spangled stomachers, French wax necklaces, stone and paste ditto, flowered and plain sattin hats, chip and paper ditto, various kinds of leather mounts, and other fans, muffs, tippets, masks, patches, gauze handkerchiefs of all colours, India and English damasks, velvets, sattins, peelings, paduasoys, tabbies, taffeties, persians, farsnets, alamode, flowered silk for cardinals or capuchins, feathered sattin shapes for waistcoats, uncut velvet ditto, brocaded cottons, English and India chints, calicoes, printed linens, superfine cambricks and lawns, gulix and bag holland, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Irish linens, sheetings, muslins, checks, damask tablecloths and napkening, striped, flowered and spotted lawns, mens and womens flower'd lawn ruffles, silk mitts, a neat assortment of the newest fashioned ribbons, silk and worsted shoes, cotton and thread hose, camblets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, shaloons, mens and womens kid gloves, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, linen ditto, hoop petticoats, embossed and plain flannels, flowered and plain demitics; with a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. As said Fitzsimmons has imported some of the above goods from London at the first cost, and is determined to have fresh supplies by every convenient opportunity, such ladies and gentlemen as are pleased to favour him with their custom, may always depend on being served with the newest and most fashionable in their kind that can be got, and at reasonable rates. Tbctf.

DESERTED from the Virginia Regiment, June 19, 1756. from the Mouth of Patterson's Creek, the following persons, viz.

William Pane, aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, sandy complexion, blind of the left-eye, Virginia born, went off in his regimentals, late Captain John Mercer's Company.

Francis Glascock, Capt. Harrison's company, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair hair, ruddy complexion, Virginia born: Had on when he went away, a blanket coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, and had with him two ozenbrigs shirts, and a fine one.

William Davis, Capt. M'Kinzie's company, aged 25 years, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a black complexion, pitted with the small-pox: Had on his regimentals when he went away.

John Jenkins, Capt. M'Kinzie's company, aged 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, full faced, black complexion: Had on, when he went away, his regimentals.

Joseph Pane, Capt. Joseph Lewis's company, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a sandy complexion, and has dark brown hair: Had on his regimental clothes when he went away.

Whoever apprehends any of the said deserters, and secures them in any of His Majesty's goals, or delivers them to any party of the regiment, shall receive for each Forty Shillings reward. Tbctf.

New-Castle, July 23, 1756.

THIS day was committed to the goal of this county, a certain James Smith, about 25 years of age, who says he is a servant to James Black, farmer, living in Middletown township, Chester county. And a Negroe slave who calls himself Ming, and says he belongs to John Calley, tanner, in Middletown township, Bucks county. Their masters are hereby desired to come in six weeks after this date, and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, by JOHN THOMSON, goaler.

New-Jersey, Gloucester, May 10, 1756.

TO be sold by the subscribers, living in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, the following lots of land, situate at Cherry-garden, on Society-Hill, in the city of Philadelphia, viz. one bank lot, fronting Water-street, thirty feet, and extending back to Front street; and one water lot, fronting the said bank lot on the lower side of Water-street, and extending into the river Delaware two hundred and fifty feet. For title, and terms of sale, enquire of SAMUEL HARRISON, and JOHN HINCHMAN. Tbctf.

Just published, and to be sold by BLACK HARRY, Bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court (Price Four-pence.)

THE SECOND EDITION, with ADDITIONS, of a REMONSTRANCE, by OBADIAH HONESTY, in the Case of the Reverend Mr. Smith, with some REMARKS on his being called before the House of ASSEMBLY.

Welcome for thee fair FREEDOM, *all the* Past;
For thee fair FREEDOM, *welcome e'en the* Last.

N. B. The first Edition of this was published on Tuesday the 3d Instant, and the second Edition on Friday last. ⊕

Just imported, in the ship Joseph and Jane, William Warldale Master, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

WILLIAM GRIFFITTS,

At his house, in Second-street,

A GREAT variety of 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, Irish ozenbrigs, striped duffels, felt hats, sail cloth, 10 and 20d nails, yarn stockings, &c. Tbc.

TAKEN from the subscriber's door, living in Frankford, on Saturday evening, the 7th instant, a likely bay working horse, about 14 hands high, with 3 white feet, a star in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, is shod before with old shoes, has a short tail, carries one of his ears straight up, and the other leaning forwards. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Frankford, or secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. If stolen, and the thief convicted, Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH LEECH,

Burlington, August 6, 1756.

WHEREAS one Jonathan Thomas, of Burlington, in the year 1755, surveyed part of a tract of land in the county of Morris, near the Falls of Alometung; which tract was, in the year 1714, surveyed to Benjamin Hunter, my father, as by the record of the same survey, now in the Surveyor General's Office at Burlington will appear. In order therefore to prevent any innocent persons being imposed on and injured by purchasing under the survey to Jonathan Thomas, I give this publick notice, that the survey to said Benjamin Hunter is on record, and that I shall immediately take the steps proper for the recovery of my right.

⊖ THOMAS HUNTER.

STRAYED away in June last, out of the pasture belonging to the subscriber, living at the sign of the Black Horse, in Blackhorse Alley, Philadelphia, a bay mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old, trots and gallops well, her mane was then trimmed short, and thinned under, on the off side, has a small white spot on her hind heel, hardly to be seen, was shod before, and had a middling long bob tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ *HENRY DUFF.*

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his store in Front-street, near Walnut street corner,

A *LARGE assortment of English and other silks, viz. white, cloth and coloured damasks; half yard, and half ell brocades; half ell and 3 qr. lutestrings; raven and cloth coloured, green, pink, and white paduasoys; silk caps, and a variety of silk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; kerseys, halfthicks, striped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Bristol glass, pipes, writing paper, rum, sugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnership of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwise, are once more requested to discharge the same to Thomas Willing, executor to said estates, and surviving partner; otherwise they will be put to the trouble and expence which the law will occasion. Tbc 3 M.

Just imported from England, and to be sold by

JOHN ATKINSON,

In Second-street, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, sciatick, rheumatick, scorbutick and windy pains, surfeits and dry coughs, asthmas, pains or stitches in the sides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not so pleasant to take.

The balsam of tar, good forstrains, bruises, wounds, sores and ulcers, in man or beast, to be applied outwardly.

The simple oil of tar, good for horses (where there is no fever) in surfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, scab, sores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palsies or nervous cases, for beasts that are hide bound, lungs sick and hoarse. The above three sorts to be sold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And also the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palsies, tremblings, cramps, convulsions, lowness of spirits, numbness, weakness, coldness, stiffness, or wasting of the limbs, white swellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the stomach, to help digestion, and promote an appetite, for dropsies, stone, sand and gravel, and to destroy all sorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

TO be sold by publick vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Morten Garret, deceased, in Blockley, adjoining to the Lower Ford on Schuylkill, on Tuesday the 24th of August instant, at four a clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation tract or piece of land fronting the river, nearly opposite Mr. Francis's country seat, about four miles from the city, containing fifty acres, partly wood, and partly arable land, with a quantity of meadow ground, pleasantly situated for a gentleman's seat of retirement, having a curious prospect, and a healthy situation, with a fruitful Soil. Any person incining to purchase the same, may at any time before the sale, apply to the subscriber living near the premises, view the land, see a draught thereof, and agree on the terms with

ANN GARRETT.

N. B. The title is indisputable. ¶

JUST imported from Liverpool, and to be sold on board the ship Joseph and Jane, William Warsdale commander, now lying at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff, a choice parcel of LIVERPOOL SALT, by WILLIAM and DAVID MACILVAINE, or said Commander. Also several likely English women servants times to be disposed of on board said ship.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1756.

THIS day absented himself from his master's service, a Mulattoe slave, named Harry, about five feet six inches high, a broad well set fellow, speaks good English, and Dutch: had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, with flat metal buttons, old check shirt, white tow trowsers, good shoes, and an old hat; chews Tobacco much, is a nimble lively fellow, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to George Johnson, in Frederick county, in Virginia; from thence assigned to one John Lindsay; from thence to John Clark, of Lancaster; from thence to one Cookson, and from thence to the subscriber. Whoever secures said Harry, in any goal, or brings him to his master, if taken in or near Philadelphia, shall have Four Dollars reward, if more than 20 miles, shall have Ten Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

⊕ THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. he pretends to be a free man, and to have great friends in Maryland and Virginia. All masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

RUN away, on the 19th of last month, from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, two servants, viz. a man and his wife. The man named David Fotbergale, a Dutchman, speaks bad English, about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is a slim fellow, wears his own black hair, and has a mark on his left cheek: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a brown half-worn jacket, with brass buttons, coarse shirt, coarse trowsers, old shoes and black yarn stockings. The woman is named Christiana, a Dutch woman, about 23 years of age, and of a brown complexion: Had on a Dutch cap, black worsted and wool jacket and petticoat, a grey petticoat, a narrow striped bed gown, a blue apron, and half worn shoes without stockings: They have a female child with them about two years old, has fair hair, and a red round face; it had on a brown woollen frock; the woman seems to be about half gone with child: They took with them a small feather bed, and some other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so as their master may have them again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT ARMOR.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, upholderer, having removed from Front-street into Second-street, at the sign of the Tent, near Market-street, almost opposite the English Church, Makes all sorts of upholstory work, such as furniture for beds, sacking-bottoms, feather beds, matrasses, all sorts of paper hangings, &c. &c. Likewise drums, colours, cartouch-boxes, marquees for officers. Those gentlemen and ladies that are pleased to employ him, may depend on having their business done with care and dispatch. ¶

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 4th of September next, a lot of ground (belonging to the estate of William Hayes, deceased) situate in Kensington, containing 80 feet in length on Warren-street, and 60 feet in breadth, bounded to the south-westward by said street, to the north-westward by Jonathan Biles's land, and to the south-eastward by ground of said deceased; the whole to be sold together, or to be divided into four lots, as may best suit the purchaser. The sale to begin at 3 a clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, by

ISAAC DUTTEN, executor.

N. B. Those indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment, to prevent further trouble: And those who have demands are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted.

To be Sold by

POTTS and YORKE,

At their store, on Bickley's wharff,

BARR and pig-iron, West-India and New-England rum, melasses, sugar, and an assortment of European goods, imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, suitable for the season, amongst which are silver watches, lead, and shot.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1756.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE SECOND EDITION of "A VOYAGE to the *SOUTH SEA*, in the Years 1740-1, in the *Wager* Man of War, one of Commodore *Anson's* Squadron. Containing a faithful NARRATIVE of the Loss of said Ship on a desolate Island in the Latitude of 47 South, Longitude 81: 40 West: With the Proceedings and Conduct of the Officers and Crew, and the Hardships they endured in the said Island for the Space of Five Months; their bold Attempt for Liberty, in Coasting the Southern Part of *Patagonia*; setting out with upwards of Eighty Souls in their Boats; the Loss of the Cutter; their Passage through the Streights of *Magellan*; an Account of their Manner of living in the Voyage on Seals, Wild Horses, Dogs, &c. and the incredible Hardships they frequently underwent for Want of Food of all Kinds; a Description of the several Places where they touched in the Streights of *Magellan*, with an Account of the Inhabitants, &c. and their safe Arrival at *Brazil*, after sailing One Thousand Leagues in a Long-boat; their Reception from the *Portuguese*; an Account of the Disturbances at *Rio Grand*; their Arrival at *Rio Janeiro*; their Passage and Usage on board a *Portuguese* Ship to *Lisbon*; and their Return to *England*. Interspersed with many entertaining and curious Observations, not taken Notice of by Sir *John Narborough*, or any other Journalist. The whole compiled by Persons concerned in the Facts related, *viz.* JOHN BULKELEY, and JOHN CUMMINS, late Gunner and Carpenter of the *Wager*."

Bold were the Men, who on the Ocean first
Spread the new Sails, when Ship wreck was the worst:
More Dangers Now from MAN *alone we find,*
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, and the Wind. Waller.

To which will be added,

A Brief Account of the Proceedings in *England*, the Arrival of Captain *Cheap*, the Commander of the *Wager*, who with some of the People had been left by their own Request on the aforesaid desolate Island: Likewise of some of the People who had been left on Shore to the Southward of the *Rio de Plate*, with the Trial, &c. never before published, by *John Bulkeley*, Gunner.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be printed in Octavo, and contain about 320 Pages, on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

2. To be neatly bound in Calf-skin.

3. Subscriptions are taken in at *Philadelphia*, by Mr. *Chattin*, at the *Newest-Printing-Office*, on the South Side of the *Jersey* Market; at *New-York*, *New-London*, *Rhode Island*, and at *Boston*, by the AUTHOR.

4. The Subscribers Names are to be printed in the Beginning of the Book, and there will no Books be printed but what are subscribed for.

5. Subscriptions will be taken in till the Tenth Day of *September* next, and no longer, as there are a Number sufficient subscribed for already to carry it to the Press.

6. This Work will be published in about Six Months from this Date, and delivered to the Subscribers at one *Spanish* milled Dollar apiece, one Half to be paid at Subscription, the other Half at the Delivery of the Book.

7. Any Gentleman that inclines to encourage this Work, and will subscribe for Six Books, or procure a Subscription for that Number, for which he will answer, shall have a seventh Book *gratis*. Subscription Papers for that Purpose are to be had at Mr. *Chattin's*. ¶ 5 W. JOHN BULKELEY, Gunner.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]